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THE WYOMING MASSACRE

The following paper was written by Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Parker Ward, about 1881, from talks with her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Follett Woodworth, granddaughter of the Elizabeth Dewey of this story. Mrs. Woodworth and her sister, Mrs. Persis Follett Parker (mother of Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Parker Ward), were daughters of Martin Follett referred to in this narrative. Mrs. Woodworth received her story of the massacre direct from her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Dewey Follett, the heroine of the story. (This story has recently been brought to light after having been packed away for nearly thirty years.)

GRANDMOTHER'S POCKET.

On a May afternoon about one hundred and thirty years ago, Elizabeth Dewey sat by an open window in her Connecticut home, putting the finishing touches to a pocket.

The article was quite unlike anything a girl of the present day would make, being neither a three-cornered affair of muslin or silicia, to be sewed into the dress, nor an elegant bag of silk or velvet, drawn up with ribbons to hang on the arm. The frugal housewife had given her daughter some scraps of nankeen and out of these the little one had, by patient piecing, contrived it.

Nearly half a yard long and rounded at the bottom, where it was a quarter yard wide, it sloped gradually to the top, which was six inches in width and straight. In the upper part was a slit large enough to admit the hand. Such articles of toilet were worn by our Colonial grandmothers to hold their knitting, keys and so forth. In times of danger they were

often filled with spoons and other valuables and hidden under the petticoats.

The soft spring day might well have wooed a lassie of seven to throw aside her work and rush out to revel in the sunshine, but Elizabeth was an old time New England girl and even at that tender age had learned that play must not be thought of until her daily stent was done.

Young as she was, the child had an eye for the beautiful, and on the face of her pocket had embroidered a design taken from her mother's curtains. The pattern was worked with loveliest crewels, in soft old blues and browns and glowing orange. It was outlined in stem stitch. The flowers were filled with New England stitch, the leaves with darned work. It scarcely seems possible that the small hands could execute such perfect embroidery; but, like most girls of that period, Elizabeth was persevering and thorough, so, setting each stitch with exactness, she had plodded through her task with much patience, some weariness and a few tears. Tears and weariness were, however, forgotten as, having sewed on a plain back and some strings by which to tie it around her waist, she held it up for her own and her mother's admiration.

Well was it for the sunny-hearted child that she could not look into the future and read there the scenes through which she must live, before she and her beautiful pocket parted company.

Years passed and Elizabeth grew in stature and in knowledge. "Modest and simple and sweet," skilled in all household duties, wise in book lore, comely to look upon, deeply and sincerely religious, she was as pleasing a maiden as could be found in all New England. Thus at least thought young Eliphilet Follett, a well-to-do farmer's son; and, in course of time, Elizabeth Dewey became Mistress Follett. The embroidered pocket, which, during many years had been more ornamental than useful, now came into active service.

The young couple remained in Connecticut only a short time after their marriage.

Away to the southward, "on Susquehanna's side," lay a lovely valley, whose fame has since become worldwide, and even then had penetrated to New England. Already pioneers

from Connecticut had sought the spot and established there thriving settlements. Glowing accounts of its beauty, its wonderful fertility, its mineral resources, the simplicity and hospitality of its inhabitants, were every now and then wafted northward.

Toward this vale of beauty Eliphilet Follett and his wife turned their faces. Household treasures were packed and stowed in movers' wagons and, amid smiles and tears, they bade adieu to old friends and associations.

The party was small, and of course much danger from Indians and wild animals attended the journey, but Mrs. Follett often said, in after years, that it was, notwithstanding, one of the brightest memories of her life. Youth and hope, health and vigor, enabled her to endure the hardships, and the novelty of their open air existence had for her a great charm.

"Ah," she would say, "you who have spent your lives in comfortable homes with all the necessaries and many luxuries of life provided for you, have, after all, missed many delights. Never did meals seem more delicious than those we cooked and ate in the depth of the wilderness, with woodland music sounding in our ears and nature's beauties and glories all about us. Never did I enjoy sweeter rest than in the sheltered forest glades and never again had I time and freedom from care for such perfect communion with nature. I feel that my whole after life has borne the impress of that time."

The journey, every mile of which was compassed with danger, was at last safely accomplished, and the Folletts reached and established a home in lovely Wyoming.

On their arrival the travelers were quartered in the fort until a house could be built. The neighbors turned out to assist in the work and on the morning after they entered the settlement the sounds of chopping, splitting and hewing sounded cheerily over the country.

The site selected was a rise of ground at whose base followed the broad Susquehanna. It commanded an extensive view of the valley and its rugged mountain walls.

The dwelling, thanks to warm hearts and ready hands, was soon completed and enjoyed the distinction of being the finest

in that section. It was two stories high and built of hewn logs, neatly and tightly fitted together.

A few weeks found the Folletts established in their new home and Elizabeth wrote to the dear ones she had left: "If anything could reconcile me to being so far from you, it would be my beautiful house. To my mind its great fire-places, the cool dairy, the large south room furnished with spinning wheels and looms, the kitchen with its shining rows of pewter and blue china, all help to make as delightful a home as heart could desire."

A rude, ladder-like stairway led from the living room to the loft above, which was unfinished and served as a store room.

Later in the same year Elizabeth again wrote: "Little Martin and I have just been taking a peep at our stores in the garret. The bare rafters and beams furnish fine drying places for onions, pop-corn, beef and sweet herbs; and in imagination I saw the festoons of apples which will hang there when our orchard is grown.

"As I write, my husband's voice comes to me across the fields, admonishing the oxen with which he is getting in our winter supply of wood. Martin is toddling off to meet him and have a ride home. The child is sturdy, as a New England boy should be, and is already quite helpful saving mother many steps.

"The slant of the sun on the doorstep shows that the noon-day meal must be prepared and I will only linger to say: if you will dine with me, you will have an opportunity of testing whether baked pork and beans and Indian bread taste any better in Wyoming than in Connecticut. You shall have a mug of cider, too, but not of our own boiling; or, if you prefer it, I can give you rich, sweet buttermilk, which I know you will pronounce delicious."

For a number of years after the Folletts reached the Susquehanna, nothing disturbed the harmony of the colony. At length, however, rumors from the outer world began to tell of threatening trouble. There were murmurs of dissatisfaction and threats of rebellion against the mother country.

A day came when a breathless runner brought news of a

battle. On Massachusetts' soil the War for Independence had opened on the field of Lexington.

The people of Wyoming had not been one whit behind the other colonists in the sacrifices they had made for the cause of liberty. They had been as quick to give up tea, coffee, sugar, paper and other taxable articles; had as industriously spun and woven their own linen and woolen goods, and now, as freely sent forth their stores and their dear ones to strengthen the patriot army.

The hitherto unbroken peace of the settlement was soon disturbed, for here, as everywhere, were many Tories. As the months went by and more men left for the seat of war, the Indians gave signs of hostility.

The time arrived when only a few able-bodied men, selected for their wisdom as well as bravery, were left to guard the isolated spot. These not only carried on their own farms, but helped the boys to keep the others in order and, in many cases, the women worked all day in the fields and sat up half the night to complete their household tasks.

At this time the children in the Follett family numbered six, and the eldest, Martin, was about thirteen.

It was the 3rd of July, 1778. Fields, ripe for harvest, lay golden in the sunlight. The people of Wyoming, brave, determined and outwardly cheerful, went about their tasks as usual. Before the sun reached the noon-mark, however, there were signs of alarm in the valley. Groups gathered; work in the fields gradually came to a standstill and now and then a swift-footed messenger ran to spread some evidently exciting news.

The first intimation of this came to Mrs. Follett when a neighbor burst into her kitchen and, with white lips, panted: "O Goody Follett, bring the children to the fort. A body of Tories and Indians are coming." The woman, waiting for no questions, rushed onward and Elizabeth quietly took down her husband's musket and powder horn and laid them ready to his hand. She had not time to do more before he entered, followed by Martin.

He took his wife in his arms and after a long look into her brave eyes, kissed her. "If the worst comes, keep out of the

fort," he said. "Martin, my own boy, take care of your mother and the little ones."

With hasty farewells, he left the home where he had spent such happy years, and joined the band, scarce four hundred strong, marching to meet the enemy, in the vain hope of saving their loved ones and their well-tilled acres from a foe dreaded more than death.

Before the day closed many of that devoted band had given their lives in defense of their homes. Among these was Eliphilet Follett, who was killed while swimming the Susquehanna. Months after there arrived, in New England, a messenger with a package which, on being opened, was found to contain a pair of silver shoe buckles. Mr. Follett's body had been recovered from the water and recognized by the buckles.

Elizabeth, uncertain of her husband's fate, began hasty preparations for flight. Ere she could escape, the Indians, who were pillaging and destroying wherever their lawless fancy led, reached her home. Had not fear for her little ones pressed so heavily upon her, their vagaries would have been most laughable.

Small respect was shown for the well ordered house. Its most sacred nooks were ruthlessly invaded and, one by one, she saw her treasures desecrated or demolished. The rows of shining dishes upon the dresser were smashed, with all the noise possible. Wheels were sent spinning around at a furious rate, until broken; bed and window curtains were divided for personal adornment. Her silk aprons, of which she possessed a goodly store, and her brightest dresses, were torn into ribbons, and soon were seen fluttering from dusky forms.

Thus decked, they brought from the house all the feather-beds, ripped them open one by one and watched the feathers fly upon the wind with the wildest demonstrations of delight.

It was a scene never to be forgotten by her who stood apparently unmoved, with her trembling children around her, watching the white shower of feathers, the wild antics of the Indians, and wondering when their playfulness would turn to fury.

There was one poor feather-bed left when their mood

changed, and Elizabeth's heart beat fast though she remained outwardly calm.

Whether it was because she showed no fear, or owing to the fact that some one in the party knew and respected her, she never learned, but something softened the wild hearts. Instead of seeing her children put to death, or being herself cruelly tortured, as was the fate of many a woman in Wyoming that day, she was mounted on her poorest horse, upon which the remaining feather-bed had been placed, and with one little girl behind her, the other in front and the boys trudging by her side, was permitted to turn her face towards Bennington, where her friends then lived.

Many besides Mrs. Follett and her children went through the forest, homeward; and fearful were their sufferings, but not to be compared with those who remained behind. The fort was surrendered, with promises of protection to those in it, but no sooner were the Indians admitted than they fell on all they could secure and put them to the most violent deaths. A brother of Eliphalet Follett was scalped and stabbed several times, but, strange to say, lived to a good old age thereafter.

The massacre of Wyoming is recorded in history as one of the most barbarous the world has known. It is an unfortunate fact that some of the worst outrages were perpetrated by the Tories, who, by association with savages, seemed to have acquired a double portion of their cruelty.

We, who yearly make of July Fourth one long gala day, little realize how sad a time it was in the year 1778, to the homeless wanderers who, grief-stricken, weary and hungry, toiled through a mountainous wilderness, hoping to reach friends before their strength utterly failed. Little wonder was it that many perished in the woods, only the most vigorous living through the hardships they endured.

Elizabeth Follett and her little ones fared better than many, but it was at best a perilous journey. Martin, at that time and ever after, mindful of his father's last charge to him, was an unspeakable comfort to his mother, carrying the youngest boy much of the way upon his back and hiding his own weariness to cheer on the others.

They had traveled several days when they reached a flour-

ishing farm and stopped to rest. The owners proving to be Tories, their stay was short. It was not until the next morning that James, the second son, drew from his pocket a pair of shoes, small, strong and well polished.

"They are the little Tory boy's best shoes, mother," he said, in reply to her questioning glance. "Charley's are worn out and the other chap had a good pair on his feet. These stood at the foot of the bed and I slipped them into my pocket."

"Don't blame him, mother," pleaded Martin, as he saw her face clouded by disapproval. "I'd have taken them myself if I had seen them. Charley's feet were bleeding yesterday, and I cannot forget that there were white men, dressed as Indians, smashing and burning things at our house the other day. I spoke to one of them, calling him by name, and he threatened to kill me if I didn't keep still."

Elizabeth had also recognized more than one of her neighbors under their disguise of war-paint and feathers. Nevertheless she was much distressed that a son of hers should be guilty of theft and another one uphold him in his evil doing. She rebuked them sternly but, as she looked into the frank eyes raised to hers, so far relented that six-year-old Charley went on his way rejoicing in the Tory shoes. Both boys strongly suspected, however, that it was only the great distance which saved them from being sent back, and it was many hours before their mother's face lost its troubled look.

When the fugitives had gone about one hundred miles, living much of the time on berries and other forest fruits, friends, who had heard of their flight, met them with wagons, food and clothing, and the rest of the journey was made in comparative comfort. It was a dreary coming back to the old home.

Among those with whom she had lived as a happy bride Mrs. Follett now came a mourning widow. When the silent greetings were over she took off the sunbonnet in which she had made her long journey and untied from her waist a large linen apron. The removal of the latter revealed her embroidered pocket. Though somewhat faded it was still beautiful; and it served its owner through many a peaceful year, after the Revolution closed and her children were grown, and grandchildren played about her knee.

To-day the pocket is the property of one of those grandchildren, a gentle old lady of eighty-seven, about whom the little ones delight to gather and hear over and over the story of their great-great-grandmother's life.

When Aunt Betsey has been beguiled into telling the tale some one is sure to ask, "What became of the pocket, Auntie, when Grandma Follett died?"

"As I was called Elizabeth, the pocket came to me," is the reply. "When I married I first took it to Saratoga and when your uncle and I came to Ohio I tucked my spoons into it and tied it under my apron, as Grandma Follett had done years before. I have used it many a day here, and once, since I brought it to Ohio, it has served the old purpose of hiding away valuables."

"When was that, Auntie?"

"During the late civil war, when the Morgan raiders gave us a scare and we were in hot haste to store away everything of any worth. Silver, money and jewels were buried under ground, sunk in wells, hidden in hollow trees, in fact, every conceivable hiding place was resorted to. While my neighbors were busy with spades, I quietly stowed away all I most valued in Grandma's pocket and hid it under my hoop-skirt."

"And did Morgan really come, Aunt Betsey?"

"No, he missed us by a few miles, but for some hours no one knew exactly where he was and the wildest rumors flew about, each more startling than the last, until we expected him to appear any moment. By night we had learned the location of the enemy and most of the men were off in pursuit. All kept their treasures hidden, however, until the news of Morgan's capture was confirmed."

Auntie sinks into musing silence and the little ones steal quietly away for a romp over the hills and fields.

Elizabeth Follett lived to the age of ninety-six. Five of Martin Follett's children are now living who remember her as a cheerful, active, intelligent Christian lady. She was slender and straight, always scorning the support of a chair-back. Even in old age her skin was smooth and fair and her blue eyes had lost none of their brightness.

In the Wyoming valley, near the site of the battle of July 3,

1778, stands a granite shaft recording the events of the massacre and the names of those who fell. Among the latter is that of Eliphalet Follett, and, in an old Vermont graveyard, a moss-grown slab recounts the virtues of her whose small hands wrought so faithfully at the pocket which helps to keep her memory green in the hearts of her descendants.

JANE ELIZABETH PARKER WARD,
*99 Putnam Avenue, Zanesville, Ohio.

Jane Elizabeth Parker Ward—granddaughter of Martin Dewey Follett, eldest son of Elizabeth Dewey Follett. He settled in East Berkshire, Vermont, where he bought a farm on the banks of the Trout river, and married Persis Fassett, a woman of fine family and unusual ability. Eventually the three daughters, and all the sons but two, moved to Ohio, where several of the descendants are still living.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

The Last Word by Woman

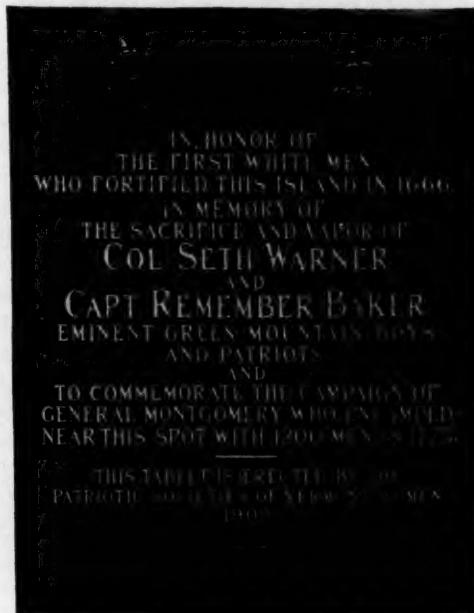
The Lake Champlain tercentenary celebration arranged jointly between the states of New York and Vermont, after a week of oratory, song, pageantry and the coqueting of flags and banners of four countries (France, England, Canada and the United States) that met and mingled as eloquently as did their highest representatives, who graced the occasion with their distinguished presence, and their cordial greetings of good cheer and the earnest hope of the future "Peace of Nations," is now only a pleasant memory.

Ticonderoga, Plattsburg and Burlington were given a day each, beginning at Old Crown Point. The last day was given to historic Isle La Motte, gem of this inland sea, "last, but by no means least," but rather the crowning glory of the feast—the best wine saved until the last. There patriotic women had a part. They were the guests of the Vermont

*Now, 1909, of 108 Windermere street, East Cleveland, Ohio.

Tercentenary Commission, who had gallantly or inadvertently planned this as the vested right of woman to give the proverbial last word.

In 1665 the first religious services in the state were held at



"VERMONT HONORS CHAMPLAIN."

"A bronze tablet set in a boulder was unveiled to the memory of 'Col. Seth Warner and Captain Remember Baker, Eminent Green Mountain Boys and Patriots,' and Colleagues of Ethan Allen. The tablet was erected by patriotic societies of Vermont women, and was cast by Jno. Williams, Inc., New York."

Isle La Motte, where now a fitting ending is made sacred by altar and shrine purified by the breath of prayer. In this last hour of the celebration in a hallowed place we forget differences of creed and rejoice in modern tolerance. "In this place of consecration," said Governor Hughes, "we appreciate with just estimate and do honor to Champlain for his piety and purity.

We resolve that in our different circumstances we shall be guided by the same high motive and make the same submission to the providence of God in whom we trust, as he did."

Earlier in the day solemn high mass was celebrated in the chapel of the Shrine of St. Ann, by Bishop Burke, of the Catholic Diocese of Albany, New York.

Judge Wendell P. Stafford, Vermont's born orator, held three thousand hearers enthralled with his matchless eloquence as he sketched the history of Champlain valley. Following these ceremonies at the Shrine of St. Ann, the people, preceded by the band and escorted by Company M, First Vermont infantry, and two troops of the Fifteenth United States cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen, marched up the hill to a knoll overlooking the lake, by the roadside, where stood the flag-draped boulder, glorified by the setting sun, where the impressive ceremonies of unveiling a tablet, the closing picture of the historical story and final word was given at this shrine of woman's patriotic devotion. Here was gracious womanhood dedicating another tablet, record of brave deeds by men, such as they are setting up throughout our state—

Souvenir Programme
of the
Dedication of A Boulder
In Memory of
COLONEL SETH WARNER
and
CAPTAIN REMEMBER BAKER
by the
Patriotic Societies of Vermont Women.
Mrs. Edward Curtis Smith,
Presiding.

Singing,	St. Alban's Choral Union
Welcome,	Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan
Presentation,	Mrs. Clayton N. North
Unveiling,	Dorothea Smith and Harry Hill
Acceptance,	Governor Prouty
Dedication,	The Rev. J. M. Thomas, D. D.
Singing,	St. Alban's Choral Union
Benediction,	The Rev. John M. Thomas, D. D.

Mrs. Smith presided with her usual grace and dignity. The two hundred voices of the St. Albans Choral Union waked the

echoes of the grand old woods and memories deep and tender, by their superb rendering of "To Thee, O Country" and "Star Spangled Banner," in which all joined—(as did innocently the war whoops of the Indians enacting their historic deadly warfare, in their oft-repeated pageants, just out of sight in the valley below). Mrs. Stranahan welcomed the company to Isle La Motte, as follows:

"Six or seven years ago Mr. Ropes, of Montpelier, wrote to an officer of one of our patriotic societies in the state, saying, that as no memorial recognition had ever been made of the services of Col. Seth Warner and Captain Remember Baker, it would be suitable and interesting for Vermont women to undertake such a work. His suggestion met with the hearty approval of the women, who united in providing the funds necessary for this purpose. Isle La Motte was selected as a suitable spot to place the boulder because tradition and reliable authority said these men camped on the island for a longer or shorter period as they went to join General Montgomery.

"When the boulder was first proposed no one expected to have other than the most simple unveiling services; but I am sure we are all gratified that the delay which we have so bemoaned has made it possible for us to add our mite to the exercises of this eventful day.

"As patriotic women we are proud to unite with our admired elder sister, New York, and our own beloved Vermont, in commemorating the unfolding of the portals of this beautiful lake by the adventurous explorer whose name it bears.

"I wonder if a tiny corner of the future's veil was raised so that Samuel de Champlain could catch a prophetic mental vision of this lovely sheet of water as we see it now, its banks lined with prosperous towns and villages and its surface studded with steam and electric boats. Even so he could not anticipate the honor being given him and our two brave Vermont sons to-day. While our patriotic women did not expect a part in this double historical event, we are none the less delighted to greet so many noted and distinguished guests, and in behalf of the patriotic women of Vermont, I give you all a most cordial and hearty welcome to the unveiling of this modest boulder placed here in memory of two brave Green Mountain Boys."

Mrs. C. N. North, state regent, presented the boulder to Governor Prouty, of the state of Vermont.

Madam Chairman, Governor Prouty, Gentlemen of the State Commissioners, Members of the Patriotic Societies, Ladies and Gentlemen: We read that when the three wise men, inspired by the star that shone over the City of David, rode from the East, they came bearing gifts.

"Beginning with this old, old journey, the spirit of giving crept into the world's heart," where it now lingers in the hearts of our women.

So, to-day, after many years, three societies coming out of the east, have journeyed hither with reverent hearts, bringing gifts, erecting this tablet to preserve from decay the memory of the spirit of the pioneers who stalked these trails, and whose footprints may have pressed the very dust that we now tread.

Beautiful, indeed, for situation is Isle La Motte, but we have here more than beauty and traditions. Historic events, as important, perhaps, as any in the world, have occurred in this Champlain valley, and there is hardly another spot in any land which has such a galaxy of brilliant names connected with it.

As patriotic societies of Vermont women we take pride in placing on this historic spot another beacon-light of history with the hope that it will serve as a torch to kindle the fires of patriotism and devotion in the hearts of future generations. The Vermont Society of Colonial Dames, the Vermont United States Daughters of 1812, and the Vermont Daughters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have commissioned me to present to you, Governor Prouty, as the chief executive of our state, this memorial; and may this monument endure and teach valor and heroism as well as loyalty to God and our flag, as long as men and women shall travel this highway or sail upon this inland sea—

"As long as the heart has passions,
As long as life has woes."

And I now sign it with the sign of the cross, in token that God lives and reigns and watches the shores of this island fair and the waters of Lake Champlain.

Inscription on bronze tablet of quarried boulder at Isle La Motte:

In honor of the first white man who fortified this island in 1666.
In memory of the sacrifice and valor of Colonel Seth Warner and
Captain Remember Baker, eminent Green Mountain

Boys and Patriots, and

To commemorate the campaign of General Montgomery, who encamped near this spot with 1,200 men in 1777, this tablet is erected by the Patriotic Societies of Vermont Women. 1909.

The bronze tablet is 2 feet 3 inches wide; 2 feet 9 inches high. The boulder is of Isle La Motte stone, 5 feet 6 inches high; 3 feet 6 inches wide; 2 feet 2 inches thick.

Governor Prouty accepted the monument in behalf of the

state; and Dr. John M. Thomas gave the dedicatory address. He said in part:

In the name of our fathers' God we dedicate it to the holy cause of patriotism. We dedicate it also to the sentiment of pious veneration for all brave men of the past. May it abide the centuries through, to testify that the memory of the brave shall not perish while yonder lake sparkles in the sun, and while the great granite parks welcome the mornings of the bettering days of God.

Mrs. Elvira Sarah Warner Parker, of St. Albans, great-granddaughter of Seth Warner, occupied a seat of honor, and with appropriate words laid a laurel wreath upon the monument.—MRS. E. P. S. MOOR.

AN OLD REVOLUTIONARY TOWN

Following the sinuous windings of the Merrimac for a distance of eleven miles, the old town of Dracut consisted largely of green and fertile intervals rolling away from the river in varying extent, toward an overhanging range of sandhills. The main thoroughfare, known as the old river road, wandered along the foot of these hills, sometimes closely approaching the rippling water and again losing sight of it across the widening fields. Here and there between detached hills, a spur branched northward leading from farm to farm, occupied by descendants of the original settlers. Five early grants of land, afterwards included in Dracut township, were given by the general court to individuals, and the first recorded deed was passed in 1664 by one of these grantees for eleven hundred acres, about one-twentieth of the original area of the town. Thirty years afterward, in 1701, the year of the incorporation of the town, the heirs of this land, in consideration of the payment of three hundred pounds silver, received a deed from John Thomas, an Indian Sagamore, "the right heir of ve soille of Dracut."

At the time of the first settlements, King Philip's war being in progress, the Indians were hostile, and, as was the case in the early history of most New England towns, tragic events occurred. Two sons of Mr. Varnum, the first settler, while

crossing the river in a boat with their father and sister for the purpose of milking the cows, were fired upon by Indians in ambush and instantly killed. Some soldiers who accompanied them were dazed into inaction until Mr. Varnum shouted to them not to "let dead men be at the oars."

A story has been handed down that after pursuing even to Canada a company of Indians who had kidnapped two boys, the searching party recovered only one child, because the other, frightened at the pale faces of his friends, fled away into the woods with the Indians, to whom he had become attached.

One escape from the savages was due to the shrewdness of the captive, who, when he was allowed to put on a pair of skates, pretended not to know how to manage them and caused the Indians much merriment by his awkward antics. When they were thrown off their guard, however, he flew away from them with the swiftness of the wind and succeeded in reaching his people, although the Indians sent showers of arrows after his receding form.

The first white child born in the valley of the Merrimac was John Varnum. On the return of the father, after an attempt to seek aid, he found his house and his baby in possession of the Indians, who had dressed it according to their custom and were dancing about, calling it their white papoose.

Only seventy-five years ago, the Indians used to camp along the river in summer time, and some of the baskets they sold are still in existence.

Not only wild men but wild beasts beset with danger the steps of the early settlers. A little later in time, one maiden said to another, "Call early and we will go over to grandfather's to spend the night." But the second maiden delayed, and the dusky shadows fell around them before the distance was accomplished.

"Run for a tree," one cried, "they have scented us," and none too soon the maidens swung themselves upward among the branches, for the wolves soon gathered and howled at them during the long hours of darkness, until morning light caused the beasts to slink away and allowed the tired girls to resume their walk.

After the close of King Philip's war, little friction seems to

have existed between the Indians and the white settlers, but an old garrison house with the second story projecting over the first, which, until twenty-five years ago, remained standing on the river road, bore witness to the fact that provision was made for defence.

The little town was very active during the Revolution. On the lawn before the Center church stands a boulder, bearing a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

In Memory of the Men of
DRACUT
Who Served in the Revolutionary War
1775—1783
423 out of a Population of 1173
Placed by Old Middlesex Chapter
Sons of the American Revolution
1904

The Daughters of the Revolution have presented to the town a beautiful book, illuminated by Ross Turner, and containing a record of its Revolutionary soldiers. They have also furnished three tablets to mark the homes of three officers. The tablets read:

(1) The ancestral home of Captain Peter Coburn, who led the yeomen of Dracut at Bunker Hill.

(2) Built in 1680, the birthplace of Captain Stephen Russell, commanding Dracut Company at Concord and at the surrender of Burgoyne.

(3) Homestead of Joseph Bradley Varnum, captain of Dracut volunteers in the war of American Independence. After the Revolution, Major General of Massachusetts militia.

General Varnum was the speaker of the house of representatives during the tenth and eleventh congresses, and being elected to a senatorial term beginning in 1811, upon the death of the vice-president, he became president of the senate pro tem., and acting vice president.

This town received as a permanent citizen after the Revolution a French nobleman, who had served the colonists as inspector general of the foundries of Massachusetts. Warned by his father to settle by a river, as a precaution against starvation, if he should remain in the new country, he was at-

tracted to the banks of the Merrimac, teeming with shad and salmon.

The natural beauties of the old town are idyllic and picturesque. The winding Merrimac, embracing tiny islands and lapping wooded hills, sparkling in the sunshine, swirling and eddying in time of flood, flows swiftly to the sea. A broad sweep of water, forming an elbow at the mouth of Beaver Brook was formerly a famous fishing place, known by the name of the Old Bunt. The beaver has long since relinquished to human hands the building of dams across his favorite stream, but his name still clings to its clear waters. A generation ago, the arbutus grew upon its banks near the old rustic bridge. The brook is utilized as water power for two small woolen mills and an old picturesque paper mill.

Dracut is progressive in educational affairs, providing a good equipment of teachers and buildings. The town library occupies attractive rooms in the new town house and has already acquired an interesting and valuable collection of antique articles. Upon the wall hangs an oil painting of Dr. Israel Hildreth, a prominent citizen of early times, and the father of a bevy of beautiful daughters, one of whom became the wife of Benjamin F. Butler, of national fame.

Shorn of much territory by the modern, bustling city of Lowell, bereft of many children scattered all over the country, the old town is awake to modern progress, and is ever acquiring new beauty and prosperity.

E. C. COBURN.
Lowell, Mass.

CATHARINE VAN RENSSLAER SCHUYLER

Prepared for the George Taylor Chapter, Easton, Pennsylvania, by Mrs. James B. Neal

Catharine Van Rensselaer, the only daughter of Col. John Van Rensselaer, son of Hendrick, grandson of Killian, first Patroon of Van Rensselaerwyck, and his wife, Angelica Livingston, was born November 4th, 1734, at the Crailo, the Van Rensselaer home. Her ancestors were the greatest landowners

in the Dutch province, the Manor of Van Rensselaerwyck being twenty-four miles square; and they were also noted for their devotion to their country whenever her defence was necessary. Her father, Col. John Van Rensselaer, of the Claverick or Lower Manor at Greenbush, was a Revolutionary patriot, a man of unbounded hospitality and kindness who came into great prominence during the Revolution by not exacting rent from his tenants during that period, which was the incipient step to the anti-rentism of the time. Catharine, although of the highest social rank, was trained as a girl, according to the times, to be a noted housekeeper, a trait of all the Van Rensselaer women. This was considered more essential among the Dutch women of this period than any other form of education. Her descendants tell of seeing her cut out clothes for the slaves, overseeing the dairy, preserving, knitting and of many other homely accomplishments, the results of her early training. Once a year, she was sent to New York to acquire the polish of fashionable society, while visiting relatives and appearing at the little court which moved about the royal governor. In this manner she learned to speak perfect English and acquired from the Huguenot families there not only French but also dancing and deportment. A Tory historian says she was of great beauty, shape and gentility. Lossing says she was delicate but perfect in form and feature, of medium height and extremely graceful. Previous to her marriage, she was known in Albany society as the "Morning Star," from which we may infer many graceful attributes. Marriage in the colonies was always early and at the age of twenty, nine days after the battle of Lake George, she was united to Philip Schuyler by Dominie Theodorus Frielingshuysen, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Albany. This entry was found in his own writing in Major General Philip Schuyler's family Bible: "In the year 1755 on the seventeenth day of September, was I, Philip John Schuyler (in the twenty-first year, ninth month and seventeenth day of my age) married to Catharine Van Rensselaer, aged twenty years nine months and twenty-seven days. May we live in peace and to the Glory of God." A week after this marriage (a very short honeymoon) he hurried back to Lake George to take charge of the transportation of his troops, while

she went to her new home, the ancestral home of the Schuylers. She proved herself a true soldier's wife, and developed great capabilities in taking care of his property and business, and in protecting his interests in general, as everything spared her husband in this way was so much given to her country; these things were done as a matter of course in addition to the cares of her household. In this respect she is said to have been the most distinguished representative Dutch woman of her time. In the spring, they were united but not for long, his duty to his country again calling him away. During this year a daughter was born named Angelica Livingston, after her grandmother. August 9th, 1757, another daughter, Elizabeth, was born. When Elizabeth was only two months old the massacre of the German Flats in the Mohawk valley, by the Indian allies of Montcalm occurred. The major's young wife (he was major now) put aside her babies to minister to the frightened, half-clad people crying for husbands and children slain and captured, till the town was relieved. She, at this time, also stood up for the rights of herself and neighbors but without avail when Col. Charles Lee came and laid hands on the horses, oxen and wagons for the use of the army. After the battle of Ticonderoga, the Schuyler barn was turned into a hospital, Catharine Schuyler and others of her family being the nurses. Among the wounded she nursed was this same Charles Lee with whom she had her verbal encounter after the massacre of the German valley. After the birth of her third daughter, Margaret, September 25th, 1758, for the first time since her marriage Catharine Schuyler had the company of her husband for a longer time than a few weeks. Twelve months passed peacefully at Albany broken only by the birth and death of another child, christened John Bradstreet. Then another separation menaced her. Her husband was sent to England as envoy, a voyage in those days consuming a month, and as much longer for a letter to reach her. This was a year and a half's absence during which the family was installed in the house now known as the family mansion still standing at the head of Schuyler street, Albany, now the home of the Sisters of St. Francis De Sales. There is a tradition, not verified, that she personally superintended the building of this house. She was

now left with her three little children and a large share in the conduct of affairs, which were very considerable, and it is known that she never delegated any of the responsibilities that heaped upon the mistress of so important a mansion, her reputation for frugality and good management having come down to us with many softer qualities. Among her charities, one took a rather unusual form. This was the frequent sending of a milch cow to persons in poverty. During her husband's absence in England, another little girl, Cornelia, was born and greeted his return, following which was the most peaceful period of her life thus far. Later, their first living son, John Bradstreet, was born July 20th, 1763, the third son named John, the others dying at birth. From now until the Revolution, her life was peaceful, one visitor remarking their home was a palace, and the major general lived like a prince. After 1775 came a quick succession of events in which Catharine Schuyler's life was one of constant ministry. She was fearless of danger to herself as immediately after the murder of Jane McCrea by the Indians she set out from Albany in her chariot with four horses and only one man to rescue some things they had left at Saratoga. When remonstrated with she answered, "A general's wife should know no fear," and passed on. The general had told her to leave nothing of value for the enemy, so she determined to fire their fields of grain. She took a negro to wield the torch, but his courage failed him, and she threw the lighted torches right and left among the grain and the labor of months was destroyed. She then sent her horses on for the use of the army and returned safely to Albany with her valuables on a sled drawn by oxen. There is an engraving of this incident after a painting by Leutze. This painting several years ago was exhibited in the National Academy of Design, but cannot now be traced. With all its privations, much gayety accompanied the Revolution, in which the Schuylers were always prominent. During part of the Revolution, Major General Schuyler came to Morristown as military advisor, his family coming with him, and taking a house which was the center of all forms of social pleasure. They were back in Albany in 1780, where the marriage of Elizabeth to Alexander Hamilton took place. The elopement of their eldest daughter with an

Englishman named Carter occurred about this time and was a great disappointment to them, but the marriage turned out very happily, and was no lasting sorrow. Later, her third daughter, Margaret, married Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Patroon. Catharine Schuyler now had arrived at the dignity of grandmotherhood. This was one of the most happy periods of her life which from now on was passed mainly in an intense personal family life. She has left no record of anything claimed for herself, not even the attentions illness often exacts. She was the mother of fourteen children, the youngest child, Catharine, being a godchild of Washington, but there is nothing to indicate that the bearing and rearing of them ever caused her to fail to perform a duty or routine of life. She died suddenly, in 1803, of apoplexy. Her daughter, Catharine, says of her: "She was a most devoted wife—many happy days did my father and she live together. She was a tender mother, a constant friend, a kind mistress, prudent in conversation and charitable to all." A charming eulogy from a daughter! Her husband also paid her a most tender tribute in a letter to Hamilton, his son-in-law, too long to be reproduced here. Her death preserved her from two great afflictions that swiftly followed—the death of her husband and that of Hamilton in his duel with Burr, both occurring the ensuing year. She lies in the cemetery at Albany, her husband at her side.

COLONIAL WOMEN

**Read before the Vandenburg Chapter, Evansville, Indiana,
By Lelia Cavins Baughman**

While all Daughters of the American Revolution are interested in things patriotic, yet it is fitting for us to know something of the women during the colonial and revolutionary times.

The first women of the colonies came with Raleigh's colony in 1587—seventeen in number. Governor White was in charge of the colony, and his daughter, the first white child born in America, was named Virginia Dare. No one knows her fate, as when the relief ships came back three years later, the place

was deserted and the directions left on a tree were not then followed, but some of the colonists were supposed to have been taken into captivity by the Indians. The colony passed into history as "the lost colony of Roanoke." Pocahontas, the heroine of the first American romance, is known to all school children as the Indian girl who saved the life of John Smith in 1610, but by the Jamestown colony, she was considered their guardian angel. During the captivity of John Smith she was his constant companion and devoted admirer. While making trinkets for her, he told her wonderful tales of the white people and taught her all he could. Afterward, when Jamestown became a town of five hundred inhabitants, she would often come to town and play with the white children. She was her father's favorite of thirty children, and through her influence, and Smith's kind ruling, Big Chief Powhatan lived in peace with the whites. Once when the colony was yet small, starvation stared the people in the face, the situation was growing desperate, when a line of Indians appeared bearing gifts of grain and game. The line was led by a beautiful lightfooted girl dressed in a robe of doe-skin, lined and edged with pigeon's down; ankles and wrists were decked with bands of coral; and as a token of her rank as princess, she wore a long white heron's feather in her hair. Thus, every week during the famine came Pocahontas to John Smith. She warned him in any time of trouble, and thus made possible the success of the colony. She was the first of her race to become a Christian or marry a white man, John Rolfe, who lived on a tobacco plantation near Richmond. They had one child,—a boy. Rolfe took her to England where she created a social sensation. The climate did not agree with her, and she suddenly died on the eve of her return to America. She died at the early age of twenty-two, but as "Our Lady of the James," as she was called she will always live in the hearts of the Virginians. We are largely the product of our environment, so with these brief sketches, I will also briefly sketch the conditions.

About this time New York was being settled by the Dutch, who were thrifty, well-to-do people, who soon had a flourishing colony that later stood for wealth and power. Soon came the Plymouth colony to Massachusetts, those austere people who

attributed all charm of manner to an evil source, and by 1650 witchcraft, which was freely believed in, was causing trouble. In 1681 the great and good English Quaker came and settled Pennsylvania. Florida was long before settled by the Spanish and the French had peopled the far north. So from all this medley of nationalities—and the English of such different types—religious refugees and pleasure-loving aristocrats, the women were of course of all sorts and conditions. From about 1660 on, the country has been said to have had a fifty year rule of fools and heroes. For the foolish rulings of the colonial governors and European interference caused inter-colonial wars and Indian massacres, and war means the making of heroes. All these conditions were helping to develop the best sort of women for the mothers of our Revolutionary patriots. Another unique character but little known lived about 1700. Atala, a beautiful Spanish girl who was raised by a tribe of Indians in Florida. She is a classic American character produced in statuary. Her story is that she fell in love with a captive chief of the Natches, helped him to escape, and they fled together, going northward through the forests. Then she remembered her oath to her dead mother that she would never marry, but be a nun. Worrying over this and with the exposure, she fell sick and died. In the evening stillness, as he sat beside his dying loved one, Chactas heard the ringing of a bell. On investigation he found a missionary monk who had lived there for years. This good old monk wrapped Atala in a sheet of fine linen woven by his mother, that he had saved for his own burial, and to the music of the birds, as they welcomed the rising sun, Atala was laid to rest in the forest of our Kentucky.

While most of our country was unknown territory to the white man, yet in the Atlantic states society had in 1700 reached a high point. My colonial ancestor, Robert Livingston, was the largest land owner America has ever had, and the Philipses, Schuylers and Van Cortlands were all squires or lords of the manor, holding their lands by grants of the king. Their wealth was so great that the governor tried to have a law passed that would compel them to divide their lands with their tenants. So the first cry against the moneyed interests in our country was made as early as 1700. These had the most

elegant of country homes near New York. The DePeyster's home in the city was a fair specimen of the homes of the rich. It was 80 feet front, 60 deep, three stories high, 16 Grecian columns supported the porch, and the mantels were of Italian marble. They had \$9,000 worth of silverware, beautifully carved woodwork, mahogany furniture; and cut glass, and large mirrors reflecting the numerous candles made a lovely light for the evenings. While the sons of the rich were being sent back to the mother country to be educated, there were many brave sons who were enduring privations of frontier life and dangers from the Indians. The styles and customs of the different sections were but reflections of the life of these same people in their native country. By the Revolutionary period the styles of dress had become more uniform, the cap and kerchief, really a Puritan style, were fast going out of fashion. The social life was very much like what still prevailed in the south at the time of the civil war. House parties, invited or uninvited, were the constant thing. The rich traveled in gorgeous coaches with from four to six horses, with coachmen and outriders, some ladies even handling the ribbons with four. Lady Washington traveled very plainly in her carriage of white and gold drawn by four white horses, the liveries of her attendants being of scarlet and white. Thus our people lived, and were developing those traits and learning that would make us an independent nation.

During the war between England and France in 1753 we hear of a young surveyor being sent out to the frontier to investigate conditions. In 1776 this young surveyor was the man of the hour—George Washington. His mother and wife are two fine types of the colonial period who were especially domestic in their tastes. Abigail Adams and Mercy Warren, who were great friends, represent the literary element. The mother of Abigail was a great beauty; but Abigail was decidedly plain, however, she lacked no gift but beauty. She was noted for her grace, elegance and charm of conversation. She had a wide influence and proved a model wife for a president. Mercy Warren was a daughter of Colonel Otis, a Boston lawyer. She led a quiet, studious girlhood life, writing verse for amusement. Later her husband encouraged her literary ability;

and she became one of the most remarkable women of the day. She was consulted by the leading men on subjects of state and policy. She wrote a history of the Revolution and is the first woman American writer.

Dorothy Quincy, wife of John Hancock, and Margaret Shippen, who became Benedict Arnold's wife, were noted beauties of wit and charm, leaders of fashion, entertaining lavishly in days when cards, dancing and concerts were the principal amusements.

Catharine Schuyler, Cornelia Beekman, Mary Slocum and Rebecca Motte represent some of the heroic characters of note. The latter's beautiful home in South Carolina became Fort Motte. She willingly sacrificed it to the cause of freedom. She was brave, kindly, courteous, endowed with wit, dignity and business ability. She helped her slaves work and regain their fortune after the war. No one person combined more of the better qualities than Mrs. Motte. Sarah, the generous, impulsive, jolly daughter of stately Benjamin Franklin, is an exceptionally fine character; to read of her is to feel as if you knew her. She had neither beauty nor style, neither was she in any degree brilliant, but she was welcomed everywhere and loved by all. Her funny sayings, good nature, and patriotism were famous; and she possessed great force of character. When her father was abroad she wrote him to bring her some finery and he reproved her for her love of dress; but she replied, she would not go to an ambassador's dance or to dine with General and Lady Washington if not dressed fine enough to be a credit to her family. Yet, she was the leader in the movement that caused the ladies of Philadelphia to make 2,000 shirts and other garments from their own stuffs, and send to the soldiers. An English woman wrote of her, "If there are in Europe any women who need a model of attachment to domestic duties, and love for their country, Mrs. Bache may be pointed out to them as such." In North Carolina, the girls of several counties pledged themselves not to accept any attention from a young man not in his country's service. The rich gave up entertaining, fine clothes, even sacrificed their jewels and houses for the cause of freedom, but they were not alone in sacrifice or patriotism. Women and girls in the more humble

walks of life were equally patriotic. Dicey Langston, a girl of fifteen, did great service as a patriot spy. Emily Geiger, taking a written message from General Greene, was captured on suspicion of being a spy, but she had shrewdness enough to eat the message and escaped detection, so managed to deliver the message verbally. Brave Molly Pitcher took her wounded husband's place at the cannon and became the heroine of Monmouth. "Alice of Old Vincennes" is neither all truth or fiction, and Alice really existed and is a good example of our frontier girls at that day. Patriotism dominated all classes and we are not less indebted to these self-sacrificing women than to the patriots who risked their lives at the point of the sword to establish this great "Land of the free and home of the brave."

THE WHITE BORDERED RAINBOW FLAG

(To the beautiful suggestion for a peace flag for the waters outside the three-mile limit.)

Let every craft on the great high seas,—
The waters that no man owns,—
Bear floating aloft to the glad, free light,
The rainbow colors with border of white,
To speak that th' world has come out of its night,
And speak in persuasive tones.

Let it say, this flag of the great high seas,—
Where ships of all nations ride,—
These waters for aye from war shall be free,
And they who toss on its billows shall be
The bearers of peace and liberty,
O'er the world both far and wide.

"The Icelanders say that there is a land
Where rainbows" past and to be,
"Forever and ever drift to and fro"
And seem as they come and seem as they go
Like "flowers of vapor" row upon row;
A beautiful sight to see!

So let this new flag for the great high seas
 O'er the high seas float and drift,
 Till flowers of peace in each heart shall grow
 From seeds of peace that each day it shall sow;
 Then the "peace, good will" of Christ we shall know,
 And to God our praises lift.

M. WINCHESTER ADAMS,
 331 Washington avenue,
 Belleville, N. J.

SONG OF ILLINOIS DAUGHTERS

Tune of "Yankee Doodle."

The grand old flag of '76,
 Long may it wave in pride,
 To tell to all creation
 Our fathers nobly died.

CHORUS.

Illinois, Illinois,
 Illinois Daughters,
 Illinois D. A. R.'s
 And our forefathers.

Unfurl the grand old banner
 The stars and stripes behold,
 Our country's father, Washington,
 So brave, so good, so bold.

CHORUS.

*Salute old glory grandly,
 And let it float to-day
 Red, white and blue bid welcome
 For it has come to stay.

CHORUS.

Our God of peace and battles,
 We praise Thy name alway,
 Wave high our flag of liberty,
 And hear us when we say—

CHORUS.

LOUISE SINGLETON MILLAR.

* With flag in right hand raise once and wave.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

INSCRIPTIONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

HANOVER, NEW JERSEY, GRAVEYARD.

Capt. Enoch Beach, b. 1737, d. 1814.
Capt. Ellis Cook, d. 1832.
Capt. David Hamilton, d. 1813.
Capt. Farrand Kitchell, d. 1818.
Capt. Obadiah Kitchel, b. 1737, d. 1798.
Capt. Elijah Squier, b. 1738, d. 1808.
Capt. Nathaniel Squier, b. 1727, d. 1789.
Capt. Robert Troup (sea captain), b. 1708, d. 1768.
Caleb Tuttle, d. 1832. A Rev. soldier.
Col. Joseph Tuttle.
Major Stephen Young, d. 1847.

IN WHIPPANY YARD.

Capt. David Bates, b. 1725, d. 1820.
Capt. William Bates, d. 1841.
Capt. Daniel Lum b. 1714, d. 1755.
(1) Capt. Timothy Tuttle, d. 1855.
(2) Capt. Timothy Tuttle, d. 1816.

IN HANOVER.

Capt. Michael Kearney,
Of His Britanic Majesty's Navy.

In the Naval Service, he was a brave and intrepid officer, which secured to him several marks of distinguished *Respect*, and *Confidence*. In private life, he executed the Virtues *Benevolence*, *Hospitality* and *geniell Urbanity*.

He departed this life on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1797, aged 71 years, 6 months, 28 days.

CORNELIA HUMPHREY PIERNON.

SOLDIERS BURIED IN LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.

Furnished by Mrs. Luella Bancroft Fant.

JUDGE JAMES TAYLOR was born in Pennsylvania in 1753, served in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col. Anthony Wayne. He was commissioned captain, January 5, 1776, and major September 23, 1777. He was in the Williamson expedition against the Moravian Indians, 1782, and was one of the seventeen who voted against the murder of the captives. He married in 1780.

He died —, 1844, aged ninety-one years; buried in his uniform. Judge Taylor was associate judge, 1808-1809, and was a man of character and intelligence. Buried at Newark, Ohio, Cedar Hill cemetery.

SAMUEL THRALL, JR., born August 31, 1760, at Granville, Massachusetts, and enlisted as a private in Captain Cannon's company, May 6, 1777, also Captain Altvoid's company in 1780. He emigrated to this county with the Granville colony in 1805. Mr. Thrall died May 10, 1815, and was buried in the old cemetery at Granville. He married Triphosa Cooley; 12 children.

HENRY TREVITT was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1760, and enlisted at Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1775, as a private in Captain Taylor's company. In 1776 in Capt. Timothy Clement's company, Stickney's regiment. He was at the battles of Rutland, Bennington and Buryngton. The family were pioneers of this county, living in St. Albans township. Was allowed pension, October 15, 1832. Died, —.

Buried at Alexandria.

CAPT. ARCHIBALD WILSON was born on June 13, 1749, in Shenandoah county, Virginia. He was a magistrate under the crown, but took an oath of allegiance to the cause of the colonists, January 12, 1776. He was made captain in 1777. In March, 1806, he settled upon the portion of the "Wilson Section" nearest to Newark. Mr. Wilson died November 27, 1814, and was buried in the Wilson burying ground. He married (1) Ann Claypool, June 12, 1775, and (2) Nancy Newman, August 31, 1791. He was an upright and faithful public officer, enterprising man of affairs and much given to lead in all movements tending to subserve public interests.

ELIHAZ WRIGHT enlisted April 19, 1775, in Capt. Jonathan Allen's company, General Pomeroy's regiment. He also served as a sergeant of Capt. Daniel Pomeroy's company, General Danielson's brigade, and under General Starke in the Northern Department. Was in the Canada expedition in 1776. He died at Granville, Ohio, December 10, 1813. Buried at Maple Grove cemetery, Granville, Ohio.

FROM A VERMONT GRAVEYARD.

Furnished by Henrietta Averill Jenkins.

"Mrs. Jemima Tute,

Successively relict of Messrs. Wm. Phipps, Caleb Howe and Amos Tute.

The two first were killed by the Indians:

Phipps, July 5, A. D. 1743,

Howe, June 27, 1755.

When Howe was killed, she and her children

Then seven in number,

Were carried into captivity.

The oldest daughter went to France

And was married to a French gentleman;

The youngest was torn from her breast and perished from hunger.

By the aid of some benevolent gentle'n

And her own personal heroism

She recovered the rest.

She had two by her last Husband,

Outlived both him and them,

and died March 7th, 1805, aged 82;

Having passed thro' more vicissitudes

and endured more hardships

Than any of her cotemporaries.

No more can Savage Foes annoy,

Nor aught her widespread Fame destroy."

INSCRIPTION FOUND IN SWEET WATER GRAVEYARD, SIX MILES NORTHEAST
OF LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI.

Martha E. G.
Daughter of John and
Susanna Mumford.
Born in Georgia
Dec. 16, 1798. married
to S. B. Pickett
Oct. 31, 1816. Died
Apr. 10, 1857.
Grand Daughter of
TOM STONE of Maryland
A signer of the
Declaration of Independence.

"A brave soul is a thing which all things serve."

REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. JULIA A. COFFREN-WOODMAN.

Few indeed are now living who can say, "My father was a Revolutionary soldier." It is, however, the privilege of the Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Bangor, Maine, to claim as a member one whose father not only bore arms in the struggle for independence, but who had also a long and honorable service in that momentous conflict.

This person, Mrs. Woodman, is the youngest child of the late Robert Coffren of Vienna and his second wife, Sarah Gower of Farmington. She was born in Vienna, December 29, 1824, but for many years has been a resident of Wilton, Maine. Her husband, the late James Monroe Woodman, was a member of the Woodman family of that town, always prominent in the business and social affairs of this section.

Robert Coffren was born in Pembroke, New Hampshire. When only seventeen years old he ran away from home to enlist in the Revolutionary army. His father brought him back, but it was not long before he again enlisted and continued in the service till the close of the war. His commanding officer was General Frye of the New Hampshire Continentals.

Mrs. Woodman remembers her father's tales of life in the army. Among his experiences was a winter at Morristown, New Jersey, where he was encamped near General Washington and saw him on the parade ground every day. The winter was very severe and the soldiers suffered much.

After the war closed Mr. Coffren came to Vienna, where he purchased a large tract of land, amounting to 400 acres. This land lay in three towns and two counties. The house stood on the line between New Sharon and Vienna and the road past the buildings was and is the main thoroughfare between Farmington and Vienna village, thence to Mt. Vernon, Readfield and Augusta. Mr. Coffren's buildings formed quite a village, including a country tavern, a saw mill, grist mill, granary, cider

mill, barns, stables, etc. The house was a spacious old-time mansion.

Having a married sister in Wilton, Mrs. Woodman, then Miss Coffren, went there when a young woman to pass a winter. Fate determined this town should be her permanent home and with the aid of Cupid it was brought about. There was a dancing school and James Monroe Woodman would not, of course, think of going alone. So he invited Miss Coffren to go with him and ere many months a life partnership was consummated, their marriage taking place in 1851. Three sons and one daughter were the children of this union, viz: Charles B. and Warren Woodman of North Jay, David Woodman of North Wilton, and Miss Elizabeth Woodman, who resides with her mother at Wilton village. Mrs. Woodman's husband died about eleven years ago, at the age of 82.

Mrs. Woodman several years ago became a member of Frances Dighton Williams Chapter and received the gold spoon given to all "Real Daughters." She was, last July, at a regular meeting of the Colonial Daughters Chapter, of Farmington, the guest of honor and at the request of the regent gave a statement of her father's Revolutionary record. She also joined in the picnic gathering of the Farmington Daughters at the summer home of Mrs. A. B. Adams, Wilson Lake, last year. She is in the enjoyment of good health and in full possession of all her faculties. Her four score years and more rest lightly upon her and it is hoped she may live many years yet to enjoy the benign institutions of our country her father fought to make free.

Mrs. Woodman's older sister, Mrs. Phidelia Lowell of Bangor, was like her a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution of that city. Her husband was an uncle of Hervey W. Lowell of this town and a few months before her decease, which occurred a year or two ago, she made a visit among her husband's people in this town. She was at her death upwards of 90 years of age.

Mrs. Lowell and Mrs. Woodman were, on their mother's side, granddaughters of Robert Gower, one of the early settlers of Farmington, and by him as well as by their father inherited heroic blood. Mr. Gower, who was born in England in 1723,

first came to this country as a British soldier. Leaving the army he settled in Boston and later was one of the pioneers to explore the Sandy river valley. His is the first name appended for the incorporation of Farmington.

One of the flags carried by Peary on his expedition to the North Pole was presented by Mrs. Donald McLean in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Always patriotic, Mrs. McLean never forgot that the constitution followed the flag, and the Daughters of the American Revolution looked to her to uphold the glorious banner. It crossed with the body of John Paul Jones the broad Atlantic, sent by the president general; now it has crossed the frozen Arctic sent by the same devoted love.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General, has spent several weeks at Charlevoix, Michigan; she has accepted many engagements for the fall; and will soon take up the strenuous and loving work incident to the coming season.

The David Craig Chapter, Brownsville, Tennessee, organized March, 1909, Mrs. Minnie McLeskey Halli-Burton, regent, reports through their secretary, Miss Annebel Moore, two delightful meetings with much good work inaugurated. They promise a report of much work later.

The Tioughnioga Chapter, Cortland, New York, has had given into their charge the flag made by the Cortland women for the first company that went out in 1861. They have put it under glass and framed it; also another flag of the Seventy-sixth New York regiment.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut) presented for its tenth annual entertainment, Lewis Carroll's famous story, "Alice in Wonderland," as a play in two acts and a prologue, dramatized and directed by Miss Grace Dalrymple Clarks, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the grounds of the historic Wolcott homestead, July 29, 1909.

The entrance to the place was between lines of flags and ribbons and the grove in the rear made an ideal setting.

Miss Clarke has had great experience in this particular line and seems to have the faculty of bringing out the best in every child. There were fifty children in the cast of characters, and in the very clear enunciation of all who took part, as well as the natural grace of the acting, made it a very charming picture. It consisted of—

PROLOGUE.

Act I.

Scene I—Alice follows the White Rabbit into Wonderland.

Scene II—Alice receives advice from a Caterpillar.

Scene III—Alice Meets Pig and Pepper.

Scene IV—Alice attends a Mad Tea Party.

Act II.

Scene I—Alice is introduced to the King and Queen of Hearts.

Scene II—Alice hears the Mock Turtle's story.

Scene III—Alice attends the Trial of the Knave of Hearts.

Scene IV—Alice returns from Wonderland.

After the play refreshments were served and cake, candy, flowers, were on sale. A large number of people were present, not only from Litchfield, but coming from Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Watertown, Norfolk, Goshen, Torrington, while the total receipts from admission, refreshments, were about \$450—a record breaker for the chapter.

Mrs. John L. Buel, honorary regent of the chapter and state regent of Connecticut, was chairman of the general committee

and supervised everything in that careful and conscientious manner for which she is noted. A good corps of helpers and the faithful attendance of the children upon rehearsals and special drills made the whole thing one of the most successful entertainments ever given in Litchfield.—*SARA BABBITT PECK, Historian.*

Hannah Jameson Chapter (Parsons, Kansas).—The greatest event in social circles was the annual Flag day picnic of the Hannah Jameson Chapter. This is the first time that the Parsons members have been the hostesses on Flag day, the Labette, Columbus and Oswego members having done the entertaining formerly. The members of the chapter and their families met at the lovely suburban home of their regent, Mrs. Ira Wherry, and her mother, Mrs. Ella Ballard, and the affair was delightful. Everything possible was planned for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. On the arrival of the Oswego crowd, the last to appear, dinner was served in the dining room and on the porch, eighty-five guests enjoying the repast. At the head of the table was seated Mrs. R. O. Deming, of Oswego, past state vice-regent, while opposite her was her successor in office, Mrs. C. M. Hord, of Columbus, both members of Hannah Jameson Chapter. This table was beautifully decorated. In the center was a large flag formed of satin ribbon, and swinging above this in a ribbon swing was a miniature Uncle Sam waving a tiny flag. All over the house were flags and flowers. Before eating, the chaplain, Mrs. J. O. Webb, led in prayer, and Mrs. Samuel Simpson sang "Red, White and Blue," all joining in the chorus. After the cry of "Enough to eat." Mrs. Wherry acted as toastmistress and in a few well chosen words introduced each one responding to a toast. These were as follows: "Our Flag," Mrs. T. A. Cordry; "Our Chapter," Mrs. Mary Griswold, past regent; "Our Ancestors," Mrs. J. O. Webb; "Our President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott." Mrs. C. M. Hord; "Our State Vice-Regent, Mrs. C. M. Hord," by the ex-vice-regent, Mrs. R. O. Deming; report from the Continental Congress, Mrs. Augusta Duzan; singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," Mrs. Crowell, of Columbus. These were much en-

joyed by all present. Mrs. Scott, the president general, is a property owner in Parsons and has visited here several times.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter (Portland, Maine).—Flag day, June 14th, was selected for the dedication of the granite shaft erected by Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, in memory of the men of Maine who fell in the war for national independence. June outdid herself and contributed one of the rarest of her days for this ceremony. The first part of the exercises was held in the Church of the Messiah, which was decorated in a handsome and appropriate manner.

After the organ voluntary by Latham True, the quartette, consisting of Mrs. Joseph W. Whitney, Mrs. Madeleine Files Bird, Henry Litchfield and Walter Kennedy, sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

Following the invocation, pronounced by the Rev. Joseph Battell Shepherd, Henry Litchfield sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill," a selection not only beautiful in itself but especially fitting on this occasion.

The dedicatory poem was then read by Mrs. John P. Scribner, in the absence of the author, Mrs. Marion Longfellow O'Donoghue, niece of the poet Longfellow.

Mrs. A. A. Kendall, past vice-president general of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, then delivered a short address, as usual saying the right word in the right place. The audience could not but feel by her earnest and sincere words that the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution is a mighty factor for good. She spoke of the valuable services of Mrs. Isabelle Merrill and expressed the universal regret that Mrs. James H. Barnes, who had served so faithfully in the position of chairman of the bazaar, was unable to be present.

The Hon. Oliver G. Hall delivered the oration of the day, after which Miss Louise Coburn, of Showhegan, the state regent, spoke briefly in appreciation of the work done by Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

The exercises in the church closed with the singing of "America" by the audience and choir and the benediction by the Rev. W. H. Gould.

The second part of the program was given around the monument. When the flag veiling the shaft was withdrawn, there stood revealed the memorial, of which Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter is proud.

Mrs. William N. Prince then read an original poem:

DEDICATION POEM BY MRS. WILLIAM N. PRINCE.

Animo Et Fide.

Oh, shaft of granite and plate of bronze,
Through the years to come may you proudly stand,
Linking future heroes to heroes gone,
Teaching loyal love to a loyal band.

* * * * *

We come on this fair day in summer
When all Nature with beauty is rife,
To honor the graves of the heroes
Who gave to our nation its life.
Tho' scions of proud old England
They were nurtured on Freedom's breast,
And the cries of their fond foster-mother,
When weary and sore oppressed,
Awoke in their hearts a purpose
To dare and to do and to die,
That justice and right should triumph
By the help of their God on high.

So they valiantly shouldered their muskets,
Said, "Good-by," with a kiss and a tear,
And marched to the unknown perils,
With a courage that knew no fear;
And fighting their good fight bravely,
With souls that were earnest and true,
They bought, with their heart's blood, Freedom
Forever for me and for you.

'Twas then that our fair old Falmouth,
On this spot upon which we now stand,
Where the beauteous green hill of Munjoy
Slopes down to the silvery sand,
With the waves of the broad Atlantic
Softly rippling around her feet,
Watching over her myriad islands,
Watching over her cool, shady street,

Watching over the homes of her people—
Felt her heart fill with sorrow and gloom,
As she thought, with an increasing terror,
Of the swiftly threatening doom.
All day, from the dawn to the sunset,
Tolled the solemn, muffled church bell,
All day its funereal cadence
On her listening ear rose and fell.

Then came long days and long nights of waiting,
Watching, praying and trembling still,
Ere the enemy, feared and so dreaded,
Came to plunder, to wreck and to kill.
Came to burn all the fair homes of Falmouth,
Came to capture with rough, ruthless hand,
Helpless women and innocent children,
The fairest and best of the land.
With the blood-red war-pennant flying,
Their fleet sailed into the bay,
And the moans of the wounded and dying,
Filled the air on that terrible day.

And 'twas thus, through the war's devastation,
O'er the length and the breadth of our land,
There were scenes of most dread desolation,
Evil deeds of the enemy's hand.
But, praise to the God of our battles,
And praise to our soldiers so brave,
There was strength almost divine given,
Our beauteous country to save;
And fairest and best of all nations,
And bravest on land and on sea,
She stands, bought with life-blood of heroes,
The glorious home of the free.

In our veins runs the blood of those heroes
Who died that our country might live,
And we, Daughters of that Revolution,
To-day this memorial give
To those brave and those noble defenders,
Who fought in that terrible fray,
And humbly we yield our fond tribute
To their memory blessed to-day.

Tho' each deed may never be written
In the wonderful annals of Fame,
We will all teach our children's children
To honor the brave soldier's name,

And to stand by the flag that floats o'er them,
In beauty and sunshine and light,
Revering the lives gone before them,
Freely given for justice and right.
As they gaze on the bronze of this tablet,
May they think of that valorous band,
Thanking God for the freedom He gave them,
Praising Him for this glorious land;
And, trusting the God of their fathers,
May they labor and nevermore cease,
Until Right over Might rules triumphant,
And our Flag proves the banner of Peace.

* * * * *

Oh, shaft of granite and plate of bronze,
Through the years to come may you proudly stand,
Linking future heroes to heroes gone,
Teaching loyal love to a loyal band.

The monument was presented to the chapter by Mrs. Isabelle Merrill, accepted by the regent, Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, and turned over to the city by Alderman Flagg.

At the close the school children each laid a red rose upon the mound surrounding the monument, an act which through its very simplicity made a fitting ending for the ceremony so beautiful, dignified and inspiring.—FRANCES STURGIS BLACK, *Historian*.

Pelican Chapter (Shreveport, Louisiana).—The Pelican Chapter, Louisiana, was organized June 12, 1908.

The desire to form a chapter had long been dear to the hearts of many of our patriotic women, and so inspired by the enthusiastic interest of Mrs. Mary Flounoy Field the organization was effected at her home with a membership of thirty-five, twelve being present.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Alice Martin Wallace, who, after stating the object, read the Constitution and by-laws of the National Society setting forth its patriotic aims and purposes.

Mrs. Nellie Long Foster was chosen temporary chairman, and Mrs. Mattie H. Williams, secretary. Discussions of interest took place and the following officers were elected:

Regent, Mrs. Nellie Long Foster; vice-regent, Mrs. Bettie Scott Youree; recording secretary, Mrs. Nina Flournoy Hutchinson; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary T. Furman; treasurer, Mrs. R. L. Mayfield; registrar, Mrs. Mary Flournoy Field; historian, Mrs. Mattie H. Williams.

To the executive committee, composed of the officers and two other members, were added Mrs. Caroline Kemper Bulkley, and Mrs. Bettie Flournoy McCullough.

Of the thirty-five charter members of the chapter it is noteworthy to state that twenty-three have the same lineage, tracing their family line back to Samuel Flournoy, of Virginia, patriot and sergeant in the Revolutionary War, and the Revolutionary ancestor of the organizer of the Pelican Chapter, Mrs. Mary Flournoy Field.

Regular monthly meetings of the chapter are held, except during the midsummer months. A carefully arranged program is carried out, consisting of historical and literary sketches and music, followed by a delightful informal reception.

To encourage the study of patriotism in the schools, the Pelican Chapter offered in the early spring, two handsome gold medals for the best essays on the following subjects: For the graduating class, "Thomas Jefferson as Statesman and Educator." For grammar grades, "Life in Colonial Days."

The medals were presented at the home of Mrs. Field and her sister, Mrs. McCullough. Miss Joe Etta Lee, a very talented pupil and graduate of the Shreveport public school, won the Jefferson medal, and Master Lamar Kimball, of St. John's College, the second medal.

The presentation was made by the regent, Mrs. Foster, in beautiful words of appreciation. With a message of cheer ringing with happy prophecy for the boys and girls of our great Commonwealth, the medals were pinned on by the vice-regent, Mrs. Youree. The Pelican medals will be offered annually.

Colonial Tea.

* The great social function of the Pelican Chapter was the Colonial tea on February 22, 1908, at the handsome Caddo Club rooms. The members received in elegant Colonial costumes.

Many rare old jewels were worn, and strings of diamonds and rubies flashed in the powdered coiffures.

The decorations of the handsomely appointed reception suite were very elaborate and beautiful.

The tea room was draped in Colonial buff and blue. The Daughters of the American Revolution emblem, the spinning wheel, resplendent with the glow of hundreds of tiny electric bulbs side by side with the State's emblem, the Pelican feeding her young, were the handsome and distinctive hall decorations.

Brew of tea grown on a South Carolina tea plantation was served by maidens in the quaint Puritan dress and white bonnets.

Handsome little pages in brocaded satin costume, Colonial cut, received the cards on silver trays. A band of strings disengaged patriotic airs throughout the evening.

The Pelican Charter.

When the delayed charter of the Pelican Chapter reached Shreveport, there was great rejoicing.

It was formally presented at a full meeting in regular session, and received with love and reverence; the members all standing while the charter was read, followed by a patriotic and eloquent address from the regent.

The Pelican Chapter was greatly honored in having one of its members appointed on the National Conservation Committee, Mrs. Caroline Kemper Bulkley, than whom none is more capable, enthusiastic and devoted in Daughters of the American Revolution work.

The Pelican Chapter now numbers seventy-three members and is still growing. At the annual election in May the same officers were reelected, but it was found necessary to fill the office of historian and of corresponding secretary as the ladies filling these positions had been placed on the list of State officers, Mrs. M. H. Williams having been made state historian and Miss Furman, state registrar. Historian and corresponding secretary of the Pelican Chapter now are Mrs. John R. Land and Mrs. Alice Martin Wallace.

Message of Welcome Sent by the Pelican Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Interest in the home coming of the great American fleet on its memorable voyage around the world with special interest centered in our own big battleship, the *Louisiana*, prompted the Pelican Chapter to send the following congratulatory telegram:

"Shreveport, La., Feb. 21, 1909.—Captain Kossuth Niles, Officers and Crew, Flagship *Louisiana*, Hampton Roads, Va.: Pelican Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, sends greetings and a warm welcome home. Proud of the conspicuous presence of our noble namesake, in the greatest naval demonstration of all times; we are prouder still that her mission was in the interest of peace, dignity and honor of our country. May the patriotic sentiment expressed throughout the nation to-day fire your hearts with devotion to that spirit of freedom, justice and honor which will keep alive the memory of the great Washington, as long as there is a flag to wave over a free people or a sword to be drawn in defense of our country. The hearts of loyal Louisiana women bid you Godspeed."

Two days after the fleet's arrival in Hampton Roads when the big salutes had been fired and the patriotic demonstration had somewhat subsided, the following appreciative acknowledgment came:

"Fortress Monroe, Va., Feb. 22, 1909. The Pelican Chapter, D. A. R., Shreveport, La.: Captain Niles and the officers and crew of the *Louisiana* thank you most heartily for your message of welcome. K. NILES, Capt. U. S. N., Commanding the *Louisiana*."

Shreveport an Important Young City.

Second city in size in the State of Louisiana, Shreveport comes proudly to the front in industrial development and women's club work.

Situated in the banner parish of Caddo twenty miles from the greatest proven gas fields in the world, and from whose seemingly inexhaustible wells gas is being piped to New Orleans and into the States of Texas and Arkansas, Caddo's oil fields rank in importance with the gas, and promoters of these industries are busily at work the year around.

Women's Club Work.

In club work the women of Shreveport lead. Shreveport has two large chapters, the "Pelican," and the "Shreveport Chapter, 1776-1908" and a chapter of the "Daughters of the Revolution." It was here that the first civic league in the State was formed, and in season and out of season, the women of Shreveport have preached the gospel of civic betterment.

Here also is the headquarters of the State Mother's Congress; the Women's Prohibition League, the Women's National Rivers and Harbors Congress, and the State Forestry Association. And here, six years ago, lead by Hypatia Club of Shreveport, the State Federation of Women's Clubs was organized.—
MRS. HATTIE HARRIS WILLIAMS, Historian.

Colonial Daughters Chapter (Farmington, Maine).—Colonial Daughters Chapter, No. 17, of Farmington, Maine, completes a year of successful work.

Colonial Daughters Chapter, of Farmington, Maine, was organized June 25, 1908, with forty-eight charter members. Mrs. Lillian M. Paine had been appointed regent, a most fortunate selection, and other offices were duly filled with capable women.

The organization was formed auspiciously, the State regent, Mrs. Charles A. Creighton, being present and a very pleasant banquet with post prandial speeches, poems, etc., following the business exercises.

During the first year the chapter has increased greatly in membership and at the end of its first twelve months numbered seventy-eight with others on the list of candidates. The chapter has had the sorrow of parting with its vice regent, Mrs. Henrietta K. C. Lowell, whose death, which occurred in March last, has been previously reported.

Meetings for business, with interesting literary programmes and social pleasures, have been held monthly with occasional special meetings as the many-sided interests of the chapter seemed to require. The literary programmes have been of a high order, consisting of essays, historical, biographical and geographical articles on the State of Maine, particularly in the Revolutionary period. These heavier parts have been relieved

by entertaining letters from absent members, by music, usually by refreshments, and often by words of greeting from some visiting Daughters of the American Revolution. Our social, business and executive meetings have generally been held at



MRS. FREDERICK G. PAINÉ,

*Regent and Organizer of Colonial Daughters' Chapter, Farmington,
Maine.*

the spacious home of our regent, while our regular meetings, by the courtesy of the late principal, Geo. C. Purington, of the State Normal School, have been held in one of the handsome rooms of the Normal building.

Among special gatherings have been a lawn party to celebrate the eighty-fifth birthday anniversary of the eldest member, Mrs.

Mary B. Norton; a farewell reception at the home of the regent, to a prospective bride, who was soon to go to the Philippines for her wedding; a picnic outing at the summer home of Mrs. Mary C. Adams, Wilton; and last, but by no means least, a pilgrimage of twenty miles over country roads to the grave of Mrs. Elizabeth (Nichols) Dyar in the town of Freeman, and of whom I will speak a little later on. The same day the company visited the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Winch, also in Freeman, and marked the spot with the flag, as both Mrs. and Mrs. Winch did noble service in the Revolution. On one occasion the chapter had the great pleasure of entertaining Mrs. Julia A. (Coffren) Woodman, of Wilton, a "Real Daughter," and a member of Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, of Bangor.

During the early months of the chapter's existence a lecture by the Rev. W. H. Morrison, of Brockton, Massachusetts, was given under its auspices. The subject of the lecture was "Lafayette, the Friend of Washington," and it was an interesting coincidence that an ancestor of one of the Farmington Daughters of the American Revolution was the officer detailed to escort General Lafayette to the headquarters of General Washington when the former first came to America. The young officer was John Lyon. His descendant is Miss Isie Linscott.

Washington's birthday, or a date as near it as could be made available, was made the occasion for inviting our gentlemen friends and a very enjoyable evening resulted. Many of the ladies and a few of the gentlemen were dressed in Colonial costumes, old time music was rendered, old fashioned dances were danced, old style refreshments were served.

As a means of revenue Colonial Daughters Chapter has published a cook-book that has been very favorably received and is having a good sale. It soon paid for the expense of publishing and promises considerable profit. The Chapter is ambitious of owning a home of its own and of establishing an antiquarian museum. With this in view many busy fingers are plying needles and otherwise preparing for a fair in the near future. The proceeds will be laid by for the purpose named.

The committee on Historic Landmarks and Research have been remarkably active and energetic, and with the coöperation of other members of the chapter have located the graves of

upwards of sixty Revolutionary soldiers. In several cases the history of the hero has been published in the local paper. It is the purpose of the Chapter to secure before the summer ends government headstones for several who have no such memorials.

The story of Mrs. Elizabeth (Nichols) Dyar, mentioned



Grave of Elizabeth Dyar.

above, is of unusual interest. She was living in Boston when the war broke out and with her own hands mixed the paint and applied it to the faces of the men who disguised themselves as Indians before they went to the Harbor to throw the unwelcome tea overboard. A picture of Mrs. Dyar's tombstone at Free-mans, Franklin county, Maine, is found herewith.

Colonial Daughters Chapter during its first year has bought,

framed and presented to five schools copies of the Declaration of Independence. It has sought to encourage the youth of the public schools to study American history and in coöperation with the State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has offered prizes for historical essays.

Colonial Daughters Chapter has paid for its charter, has made contributions to Continental Hall in Washington, and other good causes, has purchased a full set of Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Books, which are kept in the public library, and has a good round sum in the treasury with which to begin another year and to aid in other patriotic and beneficent works the chapter has in contemplation. The chapter, under the inspiring leadership of its regent, has aroused much interest not only among its members but among many others in the study of local history, and in some places a pride to make the old burying grounds more sightly has been awakened. All familiar with the work the chapter has accomplished and the influence it has acquired its first year feel that it was not organized in vain.

Our regent, Mrs. Paine, has attended the annual meeting of the State organization, the field day gathering also and was present at the entire session of the National Congress in Washington last April, bringing back to us in each case such vivid reports that we were made to realize we are a part of the larger organizations of State and Nation and have a hand in the great work they are trying to perform. To further aid us in keeping in close touch with the great National order fourteen copies of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE* are taken by the Chapter. One of these goes direct to the public library for the benefit of all of the patrons.

The first year of Colonial Daughters Chapter closed with a picnic dinner, June 24, followed by an entertaining programme of music, recitations, etc. The election of officers resulted in the reëlection of all the general officers except the vice-regent, whose death necessitated the choice of another, Mrs. Alice B. Steele, who is admirably fitted for the position. The committees are many and so arranged as to give every member a place on one or another. In this way every person is made to feel she has a work to do and is essential to the success of the chap-

ter. The large membership might seem to tax the ingenuity of the regent in making her appointments, but her ready mind finds ample opportunity in the wide field open to the Daughters of the American Revolution to employ all the forces at her command.—HARRIET P. KEYES, *Historian*.

Mary Torr Chapter (Rochester, New Hampshire).—A recent meeting of the chapter was held by invitation in the picturesque village of Farmington. Carriages were awaiting the mid-day train from Rochester to convey the Daughters to the pleasant home of Mrs. P. H. Greeley, the hostess, who welcomed them cordially and served luncheon immediately. Later the meeting was called to order by Mrs. Nellie F. McDuffee, the regent, and all official business given proper attention. At the close of the business session Mrs. H. L. Worcester addressed the chapter and presented, in behalf of Mrs. Lydia H. Wentworth, a handsome gavel of polished oak, mounted with silver. Her address was as follows:

Madam Regent, Officers and Members of Mary Torr Chapter: I have been delegated by one of the charter members of the chapter, Mrs. Lydia H. Wentworth, to perform a very pleasant duty for her this afternoon. More than a hundred years ago, in the month of October, a frigate slid off the ways into the waters of Boston harbor, which was destined to become the most famous vessel of its time, and to be one of the agencies in building higher the noble edifice of this nation. It was the *Constitution*—“Old Ironsides,” as the admiring people later called it. It has been remarked that “Old Ironsides” has done more to level British pride than any other ship. After the varied experiences of a ship of war, the old vessel reached at last the Kittery Navy Yard, there to fall to pieces, to meet the end of all ships. Later public sentiment began to be aroused and in 1807 a resolution was presented at Washington by Congressman Fitzgerald to put “Old Ironsides” in complete repair. Money was appropriated and after quite a little controversy as to whether the repairs were to be made at the Kittery Navy Yard or Charlestown, Massachusetts won; and the vessel moved to Boston to be repaired. Mrs. Wentworth’s son, John, was at the navy yard at the time and secured some of the old timber from the ship, which he gave to his mother to have a gavel made for this chapter. The gavel and shield which bears the inscription were designed by Mr. Wentworth, and, I think, when you examine the gift, you will feel with me, it is a great success; not dainty enough to be filed away as an ornament, nor clumsy enough to be burdensome, but a good, sensible gavel appropriate

for the use it was designed for, and it gives me great pleasure to present for Mrs. Wentworth to the chapter this beautiful gavel made from wood taken from the flower of the American navy, the *Constitution*. I know it will never be used in an arbitrary manner, but there will be times when it will be found a great convenience.

Mrs. McDuffee, the regent, received the gavel with graceful response. The chapter expressed their appreciation by a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Wentworth for the choice and appropriate gift. The silver shield upon the gavel bore the following inscription :

"This gavel, made of wood taken from Old Ironsides, the U. S. S. *Constitution*, when she was rebuilt at Boston Navy Yard, 1907, was presented to the Mary Torr Chapter, D. A. R., by Lydia H. Wentworth, 1909."

The social hour which followed was enjoyable. The ladies were entertained with literary, geographical games and music. There was a souvenir prepared for one member who was ill. This was in the form of a booklet with a written sentiment above the signature of each Daughter present, the leaflets tied with tricolored ribbon and a title page appropriately inscribed. Flowers were also sent as a token of loving remembrance—
MARTHA A. SAFFORD, *Historian*.

Ketewamoke Chapter (Huntington, New York).—Because for some reason the report sent for the state meeting in Washington this spring was not received, we are sending a short resumé of our work, that the Daughters may know that the first chapter founded on Long Island (outside of Brooklyn) has not been idle.

We celebrated our first birthday December 2nd, with appropriate program and large gathering of guests, only regretting that our state regent, whom we had expected, was unavoidably absent. We, however, had the pleasure of having her with us in April. The meetings during the year have been interesting and instructive. We did much towards making the meeting at the organization of a Huntington chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution a notable occasion. We have given five dollars towards Memorial Chapel, at Valley Forge; subscribed

again to THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for our library; decorated the Revolutionary soldiers' graves on Memorial day. The aim of the chapter has been the restoration of our town spot or village green, but after much research the title is still uncertain and it is still "nobody's land" as far as being cared for. We will for the present clear up one spot on which to place a boulder with memorial tablet with the following inscription:

1653

1909

Huntington Village Green.

On which stood the Block House for the protection from the Indians. Here the early town meetings were held, and Militia drilled in Revolutionary times.

Erected by Ketewamoke Chapter

D. A. R. 1909 A. D.

The money for this has been raised and the tablet is now being made by J. E. Caldwell & Co and we are looking forward to seeing its dedication in the early autumn. The new work of the chapter is in an emergency room and we have already had "Tag day" to raise money for the fund.

We have our chapter book and are desirous of having a regular meeting room.

The Ketewamoke chapter is but eighteen months old and we have increased in membership from twenty charter members to seventy-five and still have a waiting list.—MRS. C. A. KLOTS.

Washington Court House Chapter (Washington Court House, Ohio) was organized September 22, 1898.

Our chapter continues to grow in interest as well as in numbers, we have now sixty-six members. During the past year seven new members and three by transfer have been added. We gave \$25.00 to Continental Hall. We hold regular monthly meetings from September till June, at the home of members. We have had four social meetings during the year. November 30th a Colonial sewing bee at the home of Miss Ella Hess. The report of the State Conference was read; after this a musical programme was given. Each member made and donated one

article to our hospital since Christmas. A delightful social hour followed, with light refreshments.

December 30th, the regent, Mrs. Nina Silcott Harper very royally entertained the chapter and a few friends at her beautiful home.

An "Old Fashioned Spelling Bee" furnished entertainment and a very enjoyable afternoon to all. Refreshments were served.

February 22nd was celebrated with a luncheon at the Cherry Hotel. The dining room was beautifully decorated. The place cards were pictures of General Washington.

After luncheon a pleasant social hour followed, during which each member hemmed a napkin for the Washington Court House hospital.

The year's work was closed on June 14th with a garden party in special tribute to Flag day at "Elmwood" the beautiful suburban home of Miss Rose McLean. The verandas and lawn were gayly decorated. The affair was as bright and attractive as the ideal June day. There was a large attendance of Daughters, and the affair was in the nature of a Kensington. The children were included, and found the entertainment particularly to their liking. A summer collation was served. Before leaving the Daughters sang "The Star Spangled Banner" in honor of the day.—FANNIE PERSINGER.

Old Cheraw's Chapter (Cheraw, South Carolina).—The old and historic town of Cheraw has been without a Daughters of the American Revolution organization until the "Old Cheraw's" Chapter was organized in June, 1908, with seventeen charter members, and it is with pleasure that the historian reports that the year which has just closed has been one of much profit and pleasure to its members, who now number twenty-five.

On June 18, which was regent's day, gratifying reports were read from each of the officers of the past year, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Miss Mabel McIver; vice-regent, Mrs. E. F. Mulloy; secretary, Mrs. W. P. Pollock; treasurer, Mrs. H. P. Duvall, Jr.; registrar, Miss Margaret Malloy; historian, Miss Emma Matheson.

Our entire attention last year was given to the pleasant and

profitable study of South Carolina's early history; enjoyable papers being read at each meeting, with music and appropriate roll call responses in addition. The meetings were held at the various homes of its members, each hostess serving refreshments after the programs, so that the social feature was a delightful part of the monthly meetings.

Attractive year books for 1909 are now being printed, and will be ready for distribution at the October meeting, when we enter upon our second year's work—EMMA MATHESON, *Historian*.

Mary Ball Chapter (Tacoma, Washington).—There is a generally accepted belief that a long period of years must intervene between the events of history and the time of record, in order to justly compare one event with another and to place upon each its proper valuation. But I am confident that the loyal members of the Mary Ball Chapter will willingly assent to the assertion that it is not needful for us to look back from a point of time somewhere in the far off future before deciding that the year just closing has been one of profit and pleasure.

The program of studies beginning with "The Formation of the Union," and passing down through the administrations of the first seven presidents has proved exceedingly attractive and inspiring—brushing aside many a cobweb from nooks and crannies of the memory—until one has been forced to remark: "How singular that events so important and interesting should have passed so completely from the mind!"

The year's study was inaugurated by a well arranged and attractively presented address by Professor Davis, of Puget Sound University, who clearly placed before us the stirring events in the Colonial period, leading up to the Declaration of Independence, the adoption of the Constitution and its ratification by one after another of the thirteen Colonies, and the election of the first great president. This brought us to a pitch of interest and enthusiasm which has lasted throughout the year.

The division of the subject of each administration into different topics, observed by the leaders, has proved attractive and beneficial, bringing relief from the laborious preparation of an exhaustive paper. It has at the same time enlisted a larger

number in the study assigned for the meeting. As it is well known that the one who brings the facts is herself most benefited, it is a safe conclusion that the chapter closes the year in a condition of reawakened intelligence in our country's history.

In addition to the prescribed studies several events have engaged the attention and activities of the chapter.

Furnishing box lunches to the men of the Atlantic Squadron gave opportunity to exercise the spirit of patriotism that actuates every loyal Daughter. Other courtesies shown to the visiting men of the fleet made the occasion of their stay in Tacoma memorable.

In June the chapter presented the Tacoma high school with a beautiful photogravure of "John Alden and Priscilla." A committee, consisting of the regent, Mesdames Wray, Dickson, Holt and Mattingly, met about fifteen hundred students in the school auditorium. A patriotic program had been arranged by Mr. Collicut and the committee. Mrs. Mattingly made the presentation speech, to which Mr. Collicut responded. The students expressed their thanks by a rising vote. The picture was placed in the main entrance hall in the best possible light, and is greatly appreciated by students and teachers.

Later, the chapter again showed its interest in the high school by joining with the Virginia Dare Chapter in decorating the auditorium in patriotic colors upon the occasion of an oratorical contest given under the auspices of Alexander Hamilton Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

It was also in June, a rare day in June, when the Mary Ball Chapter was entertained by Mrs. Chandler at her beautiful ranch home. Here the hostess and her husband dispensed hospitality as cheerily and bountifully as the sunlight which bathed the rich grass, the fragrant flowers and the grand old trees in radiant beauty. Amid such surroundings every heart could but sing with the poet—

"O gift of God! O perfect day!
Whereon shall no man work but play;
Whereon it is enough for me
Not to be doing but to be!
Through every fiber of my brain,
Through every nerve, through every vein,

I feel the electric thrill, the touch
Of life, that seems almost too much.
I hear the wind among the trees,
Playing celestial symphonies;
I see the branches downward bent
Like keys of some great instrument.
And over me unrolls on high
The splendid scenery of the sky
Where through a sapphire sea, the sun
Sails like a golden galleon
Toward yonder cloudland in the West,
Toward yonder islands of the Blest
Whose steep sierra far uplifts
Its craggy summits, white with drifts."

Swiftly the hours sped on, until a merry ride on the commodious hay-wain carried us to the station, and closed a day of restful enjoyment.

Another red letter day was on November 28th, when the chapter was entertained by the honored regent, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Judson.

The day marked the two hundredth anniversary of Mary Ball's birth, and was commemorated by gifts of useful garments for needy children. To each garment was attached an appropriate sentiment—poetical or otherwise—the reading of which proved highly entertaining. One verse which seemed to touch a responsive chord was ascribed to Mary Ball, and read—

"Two hundred times around the sun
Our planet has been hurled
Since you saw light, and still as then
The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

Other meetings furnished pleasant diversions. At Mrs. George Tarbell's a beautiful old lady in her ninety-fourth year, Mrs. Mehitable Haskell Elder, recited a lengthy original poem, written upon the admission of Washington to the union of states; also the Misses Louise Stone and Grace Haddow favored the assembly with choice music.

Excellent music has been furnished at several other meetings. At Mrs. M. G. Denton's, in December, little Viola Bourne, a tot of seven summers, played with marvelous skill a grown-up

piano number. Mrs. Dunkeilberger also rendered two fine violin solos. At Mrs. W. R. Todd's, in January, the Misses McDowell sang two charming songs. At Mrs. C. A. Pratt's, in February, Mrs. Sutton gave several artistically rendered piano numbers, accompanied by her brother on the mandolin. At the March meeting the music was in charge of Mrs. Sherman, and consisted of the favorite national airs and hymns, in honor of Colonial week and the memory of Washington. Mrs. Albert H. Kuhn, the state regent, was guest at the January meeting, making an address. She was given a most cordial welcome by the chapter and visiting members of the Virginia Dare Chapter.

Several members of the chapter attended the eighth annual state assembly, held at Moclips, April 2d, as usual taking active parts in the deliberations of the assembly. Mrs. Macoughtry responded to the address of welcome; Mrs. Mattingly gave a toast at the banquet, and Mrs. H. H. Holt was elected second vice-regent of the state.

Time is too limited to do more than mention the interest taken by Mary Ball Chapter in all civic and moral movements—such as the work of the "President's Council," "The Traveler's Aid," the protective work of the Young Women's Christian Association, "The Pure Food Movement," the "Ferry Museum," etc.

The chapter has been actively at work in connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Fair, members having contributed one dollar each towards its construction. It having been decided that Puritan rugs would best secure the effect sought of the old time Colonial house, a number of "carpet bees" were held—one with Mrs. Todd, one with Mrs. Tarbell and three with Mrs. Stallcup.

Perhaps greater interest has been felt in the statue of Washington, designed by the famous sculptor, Lorado Taft, which through the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state is to be presented to the state university. The cost of the monument is \$30,000, one-half of which has been furnished by the Daughters of Washington. Invitations were sent out for the unveiling and presentation, which took place on June 14th.

Two members, Mrs. Elizabeth Gear and Mrs. Lillie Wilson,

have passed away during the year. Several new members have been admitted during the year; the total membership at the present date is seventy.

Looking back over the year's experiences, a composite picture flashes before the vision. It is made up of beautiful homes, charming hostesses, gracious hospitalities, edifying meetings, of bright papers and sweet songs—loving charities, wide beneficences, and a sincere loyalty to our country—all draped about in the bright folds of our beautiful flag, for which our fore-fathers and the loved ones of our own generation laid down their fortunes and their lives.—*HANNAH GAY BARRETT, Historian.*

NOTES FROM NEW JERSEY

The annual spring meeting of the National Society of New Jersey was held May 22, within the confines of Old St Mary's church, Burlington, an edifice which was in existence during the stirring scenes of the war, and from which struggle arose the nation of which we are all so proud.

In welcoming the members of the organization to the city, Mayor Rue made the following remarks:

"A century before the Revolution, Burlington was settled by those who sought homes in the new world where they might dwell in peace among themselves and with all mankind, and worship God in accordance with the dictates of their consciences. But when the British king sought to restrict this freedom, none were quicker to respond to the call of duty, and our forefathers were leaders in the thought and action of that stirring period in our country's history.

"You are met to see some of the places where they made that history and to walk the streets they trod. Many of them sleep in this church-yard and around yonder meeting-house, and we shall presently hear the story from one of their descendants. I hope that some day suitable tablets may mark these spots—perhaps this may be one of the results of this meeting."

Annis Stockton Chapter, of which Mrs. Harriet N. M. Pan-coast is regent, acted as hostess on this occasion, an organization which takes its name from one whom Burlington delights to honor, inasmuch as the lady in question was a frequent

visitor to this city, and her brother, Elias Boudinot, spent the last year of his life in this city. Mrs. Stockton, whose maiden name was Boudinot, was born in 1736, and her fame as one of our Revolutionary heroines has spread all over the state, and the recollection of how she saved the Declaration of Independence, together with other important papers, from the hands of the British during the war of 1812, by burying them under a tree at her then home at Princeton, is told in history.

The program for the days as announced was as follows:

Singing—"My Jerseyland," audience.

Prayer—The Rev. James F. Olmsted, rector of St. Mary's church.

Greetings—Mrs. H. N. Pancoast, regent, Annis Stockton Chapter.

Greetings—The Hon. C. Taylor Rue, mayor of Burlington.

Introduction of Mrs. William Libbey, regent of state Daughters of the American Revolution.

Patriotism—Mrs. Richard S. Williams, as taught by "History of Our Flags."

Address—Mrs. Donald McLean, honorary president general, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Address—Mr. Henry S. Haines, "Historic Sights."

History of Silver Service—The Rev. James F. Olmsted.

Resolutions presented.

Luncheon at parish house.

If, as has been asserted, the prime object of holding the meeting here was to have an opportunity to inspect sites that have a place in historic recollections, they could not have selected a more favored locality, and Henry S. Haines delivered an address on the subject of "Historic Sights."

New Jersey is especially favored in the way of Revolutionary memories, owing to the fact that there were five members from this state in the Continental Congress, all of whom affixed their sign manual to the Declaration of Independence. Their names were Richard Stockton, Abraham Clark, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson and John Witherspoon.

At the head of the delegation was Richard Stockton, of Princeton, one of the most eminent lawyers of the colony, and whose descendants in later days have also made their mark in

the affairs of the country, who was the husband of Annis Stockton, after whom the chapter that entertained the guests was named.

New Jersey was also one of the thirteen original colonies, and although not large in size, bore more than her full share of the trials and tribulations of Revolutionary times, and therefore the representatives of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should feel themselves completely at home within our city.

I would like to express my appreciation of the Magazine and my thanks for the many good things I have found in it that have been "a very present help in time of need."—LUCY A. ALLEN, Regent, Quequechan Chapter, Fall River.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, who is restoring Fort Ticonderoga, as stated on page 396 of the August issue, has two sisters and seven cousins who are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I wish to say how much I enjoy your Magazine. It is helpful in so many ways, especially in reports of chapters.—C. H. T. WHITMORE.

What a gem the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is! I read it through when it first comes and leave it lying on my table and glean every page and find such treasures of facts.—MRS. JOEL CROFT, Yonkers.

I wish you all good luck with the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—MARY ROBINSON WILLIAMSON, State Regent, Mississippi.

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Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestors lived.
3. *Inquirers for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determine the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.
8. The Editor assumes no responsibility for any statement in these Notes and Queries which does not bear her signature.

*Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor
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Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

~1403. **POLK OR POLKE.**—Robert Polk, the emigrant, was born and married in Ireland. His wife was Magdalen Tasker, widow of Col. Porter, and heiress of Mourning Hill. Robert and Magdalen Polk had eight children: John, Ephraim, James, Robert, Joseph, Margaret and Ann. John, son of Robert Polk, m. (1) Joanna Knox; m. (2) Jugga Hugg, and had two children. Nancy, who married Edward Roberts, and William who married Priscilla Roberts, his cousin, and had one son, John, and died in 1726. There was another William Polk, confused by many with this one, who married Margaret Taylor. He is said to have moved from the neighborhood of Carlisle, Pa., about 1740 or 50, with his children to North Carolina. He had eight or ten children, the youngest of whom were Thomas and Ezekiel.

Captain Charles Polk, who married Delila Tyler, was not the brother of Thomas and Ezekiel, and son of Robert. His father was Charles Polk, of Frederick Co., Md. The will of Charles, Sr., probated June 20, 1753, mentions his six children: Sarah, William, Thomas, Charles,

Edmund, and John. Sarah married Anstil Piety, and died in Ky. in 1835, aged 99 years; Charles was born in 1744 and married Delilah Tyler in 1774; lived on Cross Creek, W. Va., about 16 miles from the Ohio River, where Wellsville now stands. Jefferson's Notes give his deposition in Shelby Co. in 1799 in regard to the murder of Logan's family by Daniel Greathouse. He had seven children: William, Elizabeth (who m. Capt. Spencer, who was killed in battle at Tippecanoe Nov. 7, 1811, and for whom Spencer Co., Ky., is named); Nancy (who m. Peter Ruby); Sallie (who m. Capt. Wm. Bruce); Charles (b. at Detroit while his mother was in captivity there in 1782, who m. Mary McQuaid); Ellen (who m. John Hollingsworth); and Kitty, who m. Rev. Mr. McCoy, a noted missionary among the Indians. Mr. W. H. Polk of Lexington, Ky., is about to publish a book on the Polk family, which will contain much more information than is here given.—GEORGIA A. MCC. SPEED.

1471. YOUNG.—According to the history of Middlesex Co., Mass., by Drake, p. 492, Vol. I, John Young, son of Joseph Young, was born in Hopkinton, March 7, 1763, enlisted at the age of thirteen years, and served throughout the war. He m. in 1785, Nabby How, daughter of Phineas and Susannah (Goddard) How, and in Jan., 1801, he moved to Whittingham, Vt., where Brigham Young, the Mormon, was born, June 1, 1801. John Young subsequently returned to Hopkinton to live, settling on the southern slope of "Saddle Hill."—GEN. ED.

QUERIES.

1465. (1) MASON—CHENEY—KENDALL.—Sybil Mason, when a young girl, used to run across Boston Neck with her sister, when the British occupied Boston, and dare them to shoot at her. She m. (1) —— Cheney; m. (2) —— Kendall, and went with him to live at Dresden, Maine. Who were her parents, and was her father a Revolutionary soldier?

(2) ROBINSON—BISHOP.—Lydia Robinson, granddaughter of Judge Robinson (first name unknown) of Bristol Co., Mass., married Elkanah Bishop, a Revolutionary soldier, and their eldest child Samuel Cobb Bishop, was born May 23, 1769, at Attleborough. Afterwards the family moved to Stockbridge, Mass. Wanted name, and Rev. record, if any, of the father of Lydia Robinson. Her aunt married Gen. David Cobb, of Taunton, Mass., one of Washington's aides.—S. B. A. R.

1466. WILLIAMS—OWEN.—Wanted, dates and places of birth and death and names of wives, and list of children of the following Revolutionary soldiers: Otto Williams, Thomas Owen and Joseph Owen. Thomas Owen lived in Bladen Co., N. Car., and the others were from Maryland.—H. K. O.

1467. HAMILTON—GIBSON.—Information wanted as to family history of James Hamilton, who lived in Lawrence, Indiana, in 1818; also of Ann Henry Gibson, wife of Robert Gibson, of Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1850.—M. I. J.

1468. (1) REED.—Information desired of the father of Shubael Reed, born in 1771 at Tolland, Conn.

(2) DEAN.—Information desired of the father of Thomas Jefferson Dean, supposed to have been a Revolutionary soldier.

(3) THROOP.—Daniel Throop, lieut. in Revolution, moved from Litchfield, Conn., to Middlebury, Vt. Any information about him is greatly desired.—C. A. S.

1469. (1) BARRETT—BROWNELL.—Lyman Barrett, b. 1780, studied theology at William's College, Mass., and graduated in 1808; preached several years in Phelps, N. Y.; also at Naples, N. Y.; moved to Ohio in 1838, and died at Greenfield, Huron Co., Ohio, Sept. 13, 1842. He m. Fannie Brownell, probably at Geneva, N. Y., about 1820. Family tradition says his father's name was Peter, and that he was a Rev. soldier. Can this be proven? Col. James Barrett, of Concord, Mass., had a son Peter, who m. Mary Prescott in 1779. Was Lyman their son?

(2) MERRILL.—Official proof of service of Eleazer, son of Abraham and Abigail (Nash) Merrill, of W. Hartford, Conn. He was b. Nov. 4, 1739; m. Rebecca Woodruff of Farmington, Conn., Nov. 19, 1767. The Revolutionary record of Abraham Merrill, father of Eleazer, is also desired.

(3) WOODRUFF.—Was the father of Rebecca Woodruff, who married Eleazer Merrill, a Revolutionary soldier?—F. B. S.

1470. (1) HALE.—Wanted, Revolutionary record of George Hale of Fauquier Co., Va.

(2) NEILSON.—Wanted, also, Revolutionary record of Hugh Neilson of Loudon Co., Va.—A. L. N.

1471. YOUNG.—Is there any proof for the tradition that Brigham Young, the Mormon, was descended from a Revolutionary soldier?—M. B. L.

1472. TAYLOR—NORTON.—I am descended from Daniel Taylor and his wife, Sarah Norton (married ab. 1800 or 1810) of Old Philadelphia, Penn. They were probably from Conn. Can any one connect them with these families?—D. N. L.

(2) CROSSMAN—HERRON—WILTORE.—Are there any genealogies of these families published. If so, where can they be obtained?—D. N. L.

1473. PALMER.—In a list of officers of the 8th Conn. Militia of foot in 1780, occurs the name of Captain Ichabod Palmer, of Stonington. At that time two men by the name of Ichabod Palmer, one born in 1730 and one in 1760, lived in Stonington. Which one was the captain?

1474. WRIGHT—ESTILL.—Wanted, parentage of Rachel Wright, of Albemarle Co., Va., who m. Capt. James Estill, and moved to Ky. ab. 1775.

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IN MEMORIAM

CAROLINE MENZIES MURPHY.

September 8, 1909.

National Chairman, Children of the Republic; Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R., 1903; Ohio State Regent, 1901; Regent Cincinnati Chapter, 1899-1900.

Mrs. Murphy was born at Big Bone Springs, Ky., in 1840 and was the daughter of Dr. Samuel G. Menzies, who afterwards served with distinction as surgeon in the Federal army through the Civil War. The family moved to Cincinnati in her childhood and she was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school as valedictorian of her class, after which she taught for a few years in the Mount Auburn Institute.

She was a very beautiful, sprightly and intelligent girl and made friends everywhere. She married Dr. John A. Murphy, one of the best known physicians of Cincinnati and became prominent in the foremost social, intellectual and philanthropical movements in the city and was very active in the Second Presbyterian church.

In 1893 Mrs. Murphy joined the Cincinnati Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, but did not take an active part in its work until 1898. From the time, however, that she identified herself with it, there was never a shadow of turning. She served the chapter in the capacity of vice-regent and regent, historian and member of the Board of Management and was also state regent for Ohio and vice-president general of the National Society. She took an active part in all of the different branches of work in the Cincinnati Chapter, but her great desire was to extend the patriotic influence of the chapter beyond the limits of its own members. She first sought women, whom she reached through the mothers' meet-

ings of the Kindergarten Association, and formed them into a society which held neighborhood patriotic meetings, in different parts of town. Next, for the youth of the city, she persuaded the chapter to endow a fellowship in American history in the University of Cincinnati, and into this work she entered heart and soul.

But the crowning work of her life was the founding of the Society of the Children of the Republic; for she became convinced that the best work towards patriotism must begin with children. To this work she devoted the last eight years of her life, and she succeeded in having it adopted by her state and by the National Society and at the time of her death she was national chairman of the Children of the Republic.

This work, inaugurated by her, is the greatest and most far reaching ever undertaken by this chapter, for these boys coming under this patriotic influence must become better men and better citizens.

Aside from the members of her own immediate family, there was no one so near her heart as these boys, and they were rarely absent from her mind. Their progress and development were a constant source of joy to her and could she have seen them at her funeral, filing by with solemn tread and each lovingly and reverently laying a flower on her casket, she would have been inexpressibly touched.

Our loss is irreparable. But the minor chords of grief are underlaid by the dominant tone of gladness that from our friend's work for us so much has resulted that is spiritual and imperishable.

By two forces does a strong personality exert an influence on the life of a community—by the power to originate enterprises and by the power of inspiring enthusiasm in others.

Mrs. Murphy was endowed with these unusual qualities. Her keen, practical mind, her generous heart, her large executive ability were given to the utmost limit in working out the plans which, in one case, offered a wider horizon to women of foreign birth and narrow environment, which, in another case, presented ideals of manhood and citizenship to youth.

The ever-broadening circles of influence set in motion by the

Society of the Children of the Republic (the child of her heart) will be her lasting and worthy memorial.

As these boys laid their flowers on her bier in token of affection, so will they, in their future lives, bring flowers of good works to her memory.

While expecting the finest quality of work from her associates, Mrs. Murphy always led them on their arduous way.

Mrs. Murphy has left us a "goodly heritage" indeed in those plans and ideals, which we shall try to carry forward.

With tears we, who are still in the midst of the mutations of life, say our Farewell—

"For thou hast passed all change of human life,
And not again to thee shall beauty die."

MRS. ELLEN HAYES PECK.

MRS. ELLEN M. HAYES PECK.—On July 17, 1909, there passed from life a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution whose record of patriotic work is well worthy to be treasured. The results of such energy and devotion and the increasing influence which they spread, are a memorial still nobler than the record.

Mrs. Ellen M. Hayes Peck, who died suddenly at Denver, Colorado, on the seventeenth of July, was a little woman so frail looking that her friends always spoke in wonder and amazement at the amount she accomplished; yet when that kindly heart ceased to beat, at the time when rest, comfort and self-consideration come to be rightful luxuries, she had apparently no more thought of ease than in more youthful days when she gave so lavishly of all her energies for any cause which brought help or pleasure to others.

She was a charter member of the National Society, the first charter member of the Milwaukee Chapter its organizer and the first State Regent of Wisconsin.

The slow, hard work of arousing interest in the western state in those early years, she often alluded to, but her enthusiasm was so ardent that at last it became contagious, and her first

chapter was followed by others; and to her much of the credit is due for the large and firmly established membership in Wisconsin.

For ten years she worked indefatigably for all interests of the Daughters. Continental Hall and the Society of the Chil-



Mrs. Ellen M. Hayes Peck.

dren of the American Revolution were very familiar themes to all who knew her.

At the close of her service as State Regent she was unanimously recommended by the Wisconsin State Conference to the position of honorary State Regent and confirmed by the National Board.

Her efficient, tactful, zealous nature entered heartily into all the tasks of woman's club work, and, she gave with generosity

and kindliness her whole time and strength to social and benevolent public work.

All societies needing helpful, shrewd guidance or wise and encouraging support felt at some time her experienced hand. She has been a well-known leader in all the prominent societies and clubs of Milwaukee. Her fondness for the patriotic and historical societies—in most of which she had membership, was a pleasantry to herself.

No one ever appealed to her in vain. Generous, charitable, kindly, are the words most frequently applied to her. With an unfailing energy the last year of her life she spent in a trip around the world, and in writing and publishing the story of her travels.

When Death came upon her unawares, she was en route to the home of her only child, with plans forming—regardless of the seventy-one years which she bore so lightly—for another year of joyful interest, and no abating of the favor of life. In truth a noble and worthy descendant of the dauntless early fathers to whom she looked back so fondly.

MISS CLARA E. MORGAN, Col. Israel Angell Chapter, New Berlin, New York, passed from this life, August 4, 1909.

MRS. LAURA HALE MULL, charter member and treasurer of Moshannon Chapter, Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, passed away August 8, 1909. She belonged to the same family as the martyr spy, Nathan Hale.

MRS. LINCOLN B. SMITH (Mary Bidwell) a member of Our Flag Chapter, of Washington, D. C., died at Kinsale, Virginia, Saturday, August 21, 1909. Her able assistance in the Chapter's work of bringing to the attention of the foreign students in the public night schools of the city the advantages of American citizenship was greatly appreciated and her gentle presence will be sincerely missed at the chapter meetings.

WISHART.—Mrs. Wishart, wife of W. W. Wishart, Esq., prominent as a club woman and civic worker, died August, 1909, after an illness of some length having been in indifferent health since the early part of last winter. Mrs. Wishart was interested in many enterprises devoted to civic and patriotic interests and was a valued and active worker in the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, being Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education of that organization. She was a member of the Committee on Children

of the Republic in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the Twentieth Century Club, of the Dolly Madison Chapter, Daughters of 1812, of the Civic Club of Allegheny County, of the Board of Managers of the Women's Industrial Exchange; and was regent of the John Hart Chapter, Children of the Revolution. Above all this Mrs. Wishart was a devoted wife and mother, while her kindness and sweetness of disposition was unfailing toward all. No one made a happier home than Mrs. Wishart. Her unswerving and undeviating performance of any duty that came to her magnified the strength of her character and the beauty of a life devoted to good works. Her death is a great loss that will be keenly felt by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Wishart was a devoted member of Calvary Episcopal church and the funeral services at the family residence were conducted by the rector of that church. Mrs. Wishart is survived by her husband and two children, John and Miss Clara Wishart.

Fort McArthur Chapter, of Kenton, Ohio, mourns its charter-regent, ELEANOR ARMSTRONG BAIN, wife of Dr. F. D. Bain, who was called from this life suddenly Wednesday, July 21, 1909.

Mrs. Bain was looked upon as the founder of the chapter, and had been an influential member of its Board of Management at all times since its organization being its historian at the time of her death.

No greater loss could have befallen this chapter; for her sincere interest in patriotic matters, her unselfish devotion to its welfare, her abounding hospitality to its members, and her sweet and inspiring spirit combined to make her the very soul of the organization. Her place can never be filled, but for her sake others will hold the future of the chapter in more jealous care.

MISS GRACE LOUISE JENCKES, charter member of the Fort Harrison Chapter, died very suddenly on May twenty-third.

MRS. GRACE FLOYD JENCKES, charter member of the Fort Harrison Chapter, passed to her heavenly home June thirty after a long and painful illness.

MRS. ANNA CLAYPOOL FARIS, beloved regent of the Fort Harrison Chapter, passed away quietly August thirty-first. Her example of enthusiastic devotion will be an inspiration to the members of the chapter.



*Mrs. Eleanor Armstrong
Bain.*

BOOK NOTES

The year book of the Piedmont Continental Chapter, regent, Mrs. Lewis S. Lowe, Atlanta, Georgia, opens with the apt quotation:

Yes, it is dear, fair Southern clime of genial suns and hearts sincere;
And we will cherish it till time shall end at last, our life's career.

The year book of the Peoria Chapter, regent, Mrs. George T. Page, Peoria, Illinois, includes the list of officers, a fine literary program, the names and addresses of the members, and the by-laws under which they work—a complete record.

The year book of the Wauseon Chapter, Wauseon, Ohio, Mrs. George Davis Green, regent, opens each meeting with appropriate quotations. We note quotations are asked for from Oliver Wendall Holmes, Julia Ward Howe, Emerson and others.

Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Franklin, regent, Elsie Holman Neal, has a beautiful cut of the flag in colors as a frontispiece. We note that with the names of the members are given the names of the ancestors from whom they claim eligibility. This makes it valuable as a book of reference.

Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown, Pennsylvania, has issued a little booklet containing the by-laws and a list of the members.

The Col. Israel Angell Chapter, New Berlin, New York, Mrs. Eugene A. Sage, regent, has gone back to the beginning in our history, the topic being the Indian. He is studied as a friend and a helper and in myth and in legend.

"The Great Spirit spoke to the whirlwind and it was still." The arrangement of the topic is interesting and complete.



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OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1909.

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HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General," at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is one dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances to whomsoever sent should be by a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted, this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of address and list of officers.'

